

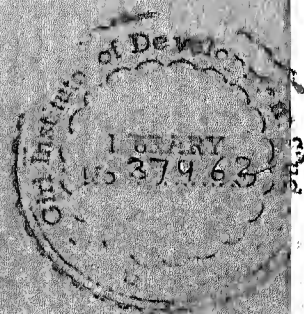
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# **SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AND ACTION PLAN FOR GENERATION OF SELF-EMPLOYMENT THROUGH KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES IN SELECTED DISTRICTS OF EASTERN U.P.**

*Action Plan Sonbhadra District*



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**GIRI INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES  
SECTOR O, ALIGANJ HOUSING SCHEME  
LUCKNOW 226 024**

**SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AND ACTION PLAN  
FOR GENERATION OF SELF-EMPLOYMENT THROUGH  
KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES IN SELECTED  
DISTRICTS OF EASTERN UTTAR PRADESH**

**Vol.II.1**

**Action Plan  
Sonbhadra District**

**A. K. SINGH  
FAHIMUDDIN**

**GIRI INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES  
Sector O, Aliganj Housing Scheme  
LUCKNOW 226 024**

**October 2006**

पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के चयनित जिलों  
में सामाजिक—आर्थिक सवेक्षण और  
खादी एवं ग्रामोद्योग के माध्यम से  
स्वरोजगार के सृजन हेतु  
कार्य—योजना

[प्रशासकीय सारांश]

(जिला—सोनभद्र)

ए०के० सिंह  
फहीमुद्दीन

गिरि विकास अध्ययन संस्थान  
सेक्टर—ओ, अलीगंज हाउसिंग स्कीम  
लखनऊ—226024

जुलाई—2006

# सोनभद्र जिले में ग्रामोद्योग के माध्यम से स्वरोजगार—सृजन हेतु कार्य—योजना

## 1. भूमिका :

सोनभद्रजिले में लोगों के रोजगार का मुख्य आधार कृषि है। तथापि वर्तमान स्तर में कृषि क्षेत्र में अतिरिक्त रोजगार—सृजन सम्भव नहीं है। उपेक्षित पड़े वृहद् औद्योगिक इकाइयों की रोजगार—सृजन क्षमता भी नगण्य है। वृद्धिमान कार्य—शक्ति को पर्याप्त रोजगार मुहैया कराने में अपर्याप्त विकसित लघु एवं ग्रामीण उद्योग भी सक्षम नहीं है। शिक्षित बेरोजगारों को वेतन आधारित रोजगार प्रदान करने वाला कोई सम्भाव्य क्षेत्र भी अब तक विकसित नहीं किया जा सका है। उपरोक्त सन्दर्भ में वृहद् स्तर पर स्वरोजगार सृजन हेतु एक कार्य योजना अपेक्षित है। प्रस्तुत अध्ययन इसी से संबद्ध है।

## 2. सोनभद्रजिले में सम्भाव्य ग्रामोद्योग :

सोनभद्रजिले में अधिकांश उद्योग ग्रामोद्योग ही हैं, जो सामान्यतः कम निवेश और घरेलू श्रम के उपयोग से गृह—उद्यमों के रूप में चलाये जाते हैं। इनके उत्पाद स्थानीय मांग की पूर्ति करते हैं और स्थानीय अर्थव्यवस्था से गहन जुड़ाव रखते हैं। इस प्रकार के उद्योगों के विकास की उत्कट सम्भावना है।

सरकारी एजेंसियों/बैंकों ने सोनभद्रजिले के लिए सम्भाव्य उद्योगों की वृहद् सूची तैयार की है। जैसे जिला उद्योग केन्द्र द्वारा लघु औद्योगिक इकाइयों और 'खादी और ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड' द्वारा ग्रामोद्योगों के संवर्द्धन का प्रयास, जो कि किसी जिले में इस तरह की क्रियाओं की मांग को सम्भाव्यता के दृष्टि में रखे बिना विकसित की जा सकती है।

उपरोक्त कमियों को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए अपने अध्ययन में हमने सम्भाव्य उद्योगों की पहचान का आधार विभिन्न ग्रामोद्योगों हेतु लोगों द्वारा व्यक्त प्राथमिकताओं को बनाया है।

प्राथमिक आंकड़ा संग्रहण में प्राप्त सोनभद्रजिले के नक्सल प्रभावित विकास खण्डों के लोगों द्वारा व्यक्त प्राथमिकताओं के आधार पर चिन्हित किये गये ग्रामोद्योग को निम्नांकित तालिका-1 के अन्तर्गत दर्शाया गया है :

तालिका-1 सोनभद्रजिले में चिन्हित किये गये सम्भाव्य उद्योगों की सूची

खादी एवं गोमोद्योग	क्रसं०	
	1.	सिले सिलाये वस्त्र
	2.	टेन्ट हाउस
	3.	आटा मिल/चक्की
	4.	फोटो फ़ैमिंग
	5.	चूड़ी बिंदी कारीगर
	6.	ढाबा
	7.	दर्जीगिरी
	8.	सेवाए
	9.	हार्टीकलचर
	10.	नाईगिरी
	11.	खाद्य प्रसंस्करण
	12.	सबुन फैक्टी
	13.	कार्यशाला
	14.	दोनापत्तल
	15.	चावलमिल
	16.	दरीउद्योग
	17.	फर्नीचर
	18.	हैण्डलूम
	19.	तेलमिल
	20.	दालमिल
	21.	मोमबती
	22.	पम्प सेटरिपेरींग
	23.	मचिस निर्माण
अन्य आर्थिक क्रियायें	24.	दुग्धशाला
	25.	मुर्गीपालन
	26.	मत्स्य पालन
	27.	सुअर-पालन
	29.	दवाखाना
	30.	समान्य दुकान
	31.	बकरी पालन
	32.	खध व्यवसाय
	33.	लोहे की दुकान
	34.	भेंड पालन
	35.	आटो रिक्शा



## 2.1 सम्भाव्य उद्योगों को चुनने के कारण :

सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार लगभग 93% उत्तरदाताओं ने अच्छी आय को और 85% उत्तरदाताओं ने सरल-विपणन को उद्योग विशेष को चुनने के कारण के रूप में बतलाया है। 86% लोगों ने कच्चे माल को व 17% लोगों ने सरल वित्तीयन को किसी उद्योग को चुनने का मुख्य कारण बतलाया है। उद्योग विशेष सम्बन्धी आवश्यक कार्य कौशल के ज्ञान को लगभग 8% उत्तरदाताओं ने उस उद्योग को चुनने के कारण के रूप में बताया है।

‘अन्य आर्थिक गतिविधियों’ के लिए प्राथमिकता की तुलना में खादी और ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड के उद्योगों के मामलों में यह पाया गया है कि अच्छी आय, सरल विपणन और कच्चे माल की उपलब्धता इन उद्योगों को चुनने के लिए अपेक्षाकृत महत्वपूर्ण कारण रहें हैं।

## 2.2 सोनभद्रजिले में कृषि-आधारित उद्योगों की सम्भाव्यता :

बहुसंख्यक उत्तरदाताओं ने विविध कृषि आधारित उद्योगों को प्राथमिकता दी है। उन्होंने इन उद्योगों को चुनने का मूल कारण कच्चे माल की उपलब्धता को माना है।

## 2.3 सोनभद्रजिले में पशुपालन :

कृषि के बाद दूसरी सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण आर्थिक क्रिया पशुपालन सोनभद्रजिले में पर्याप्त विकसित है। इनमें दुधारू पशुओं की संख्या बहुतायत में है। तथापि अब तक डेयरी विकास परियोजनाएं अपेक्षित परिणाम नहीं दे सकी है। क्योंकि ग्रामीण आबादी को रोजगार सुलभ कराने में यह सेक्टर एक महत्वपूर्ण व सक्षम स्रोत है, अतएव इस सेक्टर द्वारा सामना की जा रही समस्याओं का शीघ्र समाधान किया जाना चाहिए।

## 2.4 सोनभद्रजिले में खादी इकाइयों की प्रगति :

खादी एवं ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड, लखनऊ द्वारा उपलब्ध कराये गये आंकड़ों के अनुसार, सोनभद्रजनपद में तीन संघ/समितियां खादी उत्पादन में संलग्न थी। इनका कुल उत्पादन मूल्य 20.40 लाख रु० और कुल बिक्री कीमत 13.91 लाख रु० थी। जिले में खादी सेक्टर ने 275 लोगों को रोजगार उपलब्ध कराया था। फील्ड सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार जिले में खादी के विकास की तीव्र सम्भाव्यता है।

## 2.5 विभिन्न विकास खण्डों में ग्रामोद्योग की योजना :

सम्भाव्य ग्रामोद्योगों की पहचान के बाद यह तय किया गया है कि सोनभद्रजनपद के नक्सल प्रभावित विकास में खण्डों विभिन्न सम्भाव्य उद्योगों की कितनी इकाइयों को बढ़ावा दिया जाय। इस आधार पर, सोनभद्रजिले के छः नक्सल प्रभावित विकास-खण्डों में कुल मिलाकर 2366 इकाइयों को बढ़ावा दिया जा सकता है। इसके तहत, खादी एवं ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड के इकाइयों की संख्या 615 और 'अन्य आर्थिक क्रियाओं' के अन्तर्गत इकाइयों की संख्या 1751 आ रही है। खादी एवं ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड की विगत उपलब्धियों के मद्देनजर यह संख्या तर्कसंगत प्रतीत हो रही है।

क्र सं०	खादी एवं ग्रामोद्योग	स्थापित किये जाने वाले की संख्या	अनुमानित निवेश	अनुमानित रोजगार सृजन
1.	गन्ना पेराई मशीन	13	32.50	78
2.	सिले सिलाये वस्त्र	60	150.00	300
3.	विद्युत सज्जा/टेन्ट हाउस	10	12.30	100
4.	नईगिरी	02	0.60	10
5.	कृषि उपकरणों की मरम्मत	19	14.25	171
6.	चावल मिल	22	107.80	264
7.	आटा मिल/चक्की	08	10.00	48
8.	दाल मिल	04	16.00	52
9.	मसाला पिसाई	05	12.50	60
10.	फर्नीचर निर्माण	11	33.00	44
11.	दर्जीगिरी	04	1.20	32
12.	सुनारी	02	5.00	24
13.	वेल्टिंग कार्य	15	6.75	75
14.	ड्राई क्लीनिंग	04	1.00	16
15.	मोमबत्ती बनाना	04	0.88	16
16.	खाद्य प्रसंस्करण	05	1.50	25
17.	चाय की दुकान	04	0.40	12
18.	हैण्डलूम कार्य	04	2.00	16
	योग	196	407.68	1343
	अन्य आर्थिक क्रियायें			
1.	सामान्य दुकान	227	113.50	908
2.	मुर्गी पालन	44	22.44	440
3.	डेयरी फार्म	188	75.20	1504

4.	बकरी पालन	40	27.20	240
5.	ट्रान्सपोर्ट	17	24.65	34
6.	हार्डवेयर कार्य	17	42.50	170
7.	मत्स्य पालन	10	60.00	60
8.	सुअर पालन	04	1.00	32
9.	दवाखाना	04	3.80	16
	योग	551	370.29	3404
	कुल योग	747	777.97	4747

## 2.6 प्रस्तावित ग्रामोद्योग के माध्यम से रोजगार-सृजन :

विविध ग्रामोद्योग को स्थापित करने की हमारी प्रस्तावित योजना से लगभग 18341 लोगों को वर्ष 2006-07 में रोजगार उपलब्ध होगा।

## 2.7 प्रस्तावित ग्रामोद्योगों की वित्तीय आवश्यकताएं :

सोनभद्रजिले में प्रस्तावित ग्रामोद्योगों के संवर्द्धन हेतु कुल अनुमानित वित्तीय आवश्यकता 15.50 करोड़ रु० की है। यह आंकलन 'सम्भाव्यता-युक्त ऋण योजना' के प्रक्षेपित अनुमानों पर आधारित है।

## 2.8 सम्भाव्य ग्रामोद्योग के लिए कच्चे माल की उपलब्धता :

ग्रामोद्योगों के विकास के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण कारक है कच्चे माल की उपलब्धता। सोनभद्रजनपद में भी इन उद्योगों को लोगों द्वारा चुनने का सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण कारण है इनके लिए स्थानीय स्तर पर सुलभ कच्चे माल। सर्वेक्षण से स्पष्ट है कि सम्भाव्य ग्रामोद्योगों को इस जनपद में कच्चे माल की किसी समस्या का सामना नहीं करना पड़ेगा।

## 2.9 सम्भाव्य ग्रामोद्योगों के उत्पादों के विपणन के विषय में उत्तरदाताओं के विचार :

विपणन की संभावना के बिना किसी भी उद्योग का अस्तित्व कठिन हो जाता है। इस सम्बन्ध में बहुसंख्यक उत्तरदाताओं ने सम्भाव्य ग्रामोद्योगों के उत्पादों की समीपवर्ती क्षेत्रों में विपणन की अच्छी संभावना व्यक्त की है। स्पष्ट है कि सम्भाव्य उद्योग अधिकांशतः स्थानीय मांगों की पूर्ति करेंगे।



## 2.10 कार्यकौशल के प्रशिक्षण की आवश्यकता :

लोगों द्वारा वांछित ग्रामोद्योगों के लिए तकनीकी कार्यकौशल आवश्यक है। किन्तु इस हेतु सोनभद्रजिले में प्रशिक्षण की आधारभूत संरचना अपर्याप्त है। जनपद में केवल दो 'औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थान' हैं, एक सोनभद्रसदर में और दूसरा सलेमपुर में। विभिन्न प्रकार के ट्रेडों में इनकी कुल प्रशिक्षण क्षमता मात्र 522 अभ्यर्थियों की है। निम्नांकित नये ट्रेडों को भी कार्यकौशल विकास कार्यक्रम में सम्मिलित किया जाना चाहिए

- गन्ना पेराई व गुड़/खांडसारी बनाना
- कृषि उपकरणों का उत्पादन व मरम्मत
- बेकरी
- दुग्ध प्रसंस्करण
- खाद्य प्रसंस्करण
- रूप सज्जा
- कम्प्यूटर हार्डवेयर/सॉफ्टवेयर
- टी0वी0 मेकेनिक
- विद्युत कार्य
- मोबाइल फोन रिपेयरिंग
- छपाई (मुद्रण)
- फोटोग्राफी और वीडियोग्राफी
- शहद-उत्पादन तकनीकी
- खादी
- औषधीय पौधों की खेती व प्रसंस्करण

इसके अतिरिक्त ग्रामीण कारीगरों के सहायतार्थ कुछ 'सामान्य सुविधा केन्द्र' विकसित किये जायें। इन सामान्य सुविधा केन्द्रों की भूमिका ऐसे केन्द्रीय कारक की हो, जो कारीगरों के लिए कच्चे माल प्राप्त करने, उत्पादों के डिजाइन तैयार करने और उनके विपणन में सहायक हो सकें। क्योंकि कारीगर अपने दम पर इनकी स्थापना नहीं कर सकते, अतः इन सामान्य सुविधा केन्द्रों का विकास स्व-सहायता समूहों के माध्यम से किया जाना चाहिए। इसके लिए स्व-सहायता समूहों को एकल अनुदान उपलब्ध कराया जाना चाहिए।

## 2.11 आधारभूत संरचना की उपलब्धता और अंतराल :

सोनभद्रजिले में आधारभूत संरचना की उपलब्धता व आवश्यकता के बीच एक चौड़ी खाई है। इस खाई को पाटने के लिए निम्नांकित कदम सुझाये गये हैं:

कृषि सेक्टर में :

1. ग्रामीण बाजारों के विकास हेतु इनको मंडी परिषद से संयुक्त किया जाय ।
2. 'ग्राम्य आधारभूत संरचना विकास कोष' और 'प्रधानमंत्री ग्रामीण स्वरोजगार योजना की राशि से ग्रामीण स्तर पर गोदामों व शीतगृहों का निर्माण किया जाय ।

पशुपालन सेक्टर में :

1. निजी दुग्ध एकत्रीकरण एजेंसियों को प्रोत्साहित किया जाय।
2. कृत्रिम गर्भाधान हेतु 'बैफ' की सहायता ली जाय।

मत्स्य पालन के क्षेत्र में :

1. लार और पथरदेवा में 'विनियमित विपणन केन्द्र' स्थापित किये जाने चाहिए।
2. एफ0 एफ0 डी0 ए0 के द्वारा प्रशिक्षण दिया जाना चाहिए।
3. सहकारी समितियों को 'इन्सुलेटेड वाहन' हेतु वित्तीयन किया जाय।

ग्रामोद्योगों के क्षेत्र में :

1. लार विकास खण्ड में गन्ना पेराई व प्रसंस्करण हेतु औद्योगिक-गुच्छ विकसित किये जायें।
2. भाटपार रानी विकास खण्ड के महरौना में हैण्डलूम के औद्योगिक-गुच्छ विकसित किये जायें।

## 2.12 कार्य योजना के कार्यान्वयन की रणनीति :

इस प्रकार उपरोक्त कार्यायोजना के आधार पर सोनभद्रजनपद में ग्रामोद्योगों की लगभग 747 इकाइयों का संवर्द्धन किया जा सकता है। इसके अंतर्गत कुल 4747 लोगों के लिए रोजगार सृजित होगा। इसके लिए वित्तीय आवश्यकता कुल 7.78 करोड़ रु० की होगी। यह अनुमान वर्ष 2006-07 के लिए है। 'उ० प्र० सरकार की औद्योगिक नीति, 2003' के सुझावों के परिप्रेक्ष्य में आगामी वर्षों के लिए इन अनुमानों में 10 से 15% की वार्षिक वृद्धि की जा सकती है। इस सम्बन्ध में खादी एवं ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड व जिला उद्योग केन्द्र के गहन प्रयासों से जनपद में ग्रामोद्योगों को आसानी से संवर्द्धित किया जा सकता है क्योंकि जिले में आधारभूत संरचनाओं की विद्यमानता कमोवेश प्रदेश के आनुपातिक ही हैं। कार्य योजना के कार्यान्वयन की रणनीति के अंतर्गत निम्नांकित बिन्दुओं को दृष्टिगत रखना चाहिए :

- ◆ विकास का एक समग्र दृष्टिकोण अपनाया जाना चाहिए। कृषि, पशुपालन और गैर-कृषि श्रमिक क्रियाओं के विकास को साथ-साथ लिया जाना चाहिए।
- ◆ बैंकों द्वारा बिना बिघ्न-बाधा के ग्रामोद्योग हेतु ऋण उपलब्ध कराया जाना चाहिए।

- ◆ स्थानीय आवश्यकताओं को दृष्टि में रखते हुए आईटीआई में ट्रेडों व सीटों की संख्या बढ़ाई जानी चाहिए। ग्रामीण कारीगरों हेतु लघु अवधि के पाठ्यक्रमों को तैयार किया जाना चाहिए।
- ◆ ग्रामीण कारीगरों के सहायतार्थ गैर सरकारी संगठनों, व्यक्तिगत कारीगरों व निजी सेक्टर को शामिल करके 'सामान्य सुविधा केन्द्रों' को विकसित किया जाना चाहिए। खादी एवं ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड द्वारा इन सामान्य सुविधा केन्द्रों के स्थापनार्थ एकल-अनुदान उपलब्ध कराना चाहिए।
- ◆ उन सेक्टरों के विकास के लिए जो कि खादी एवं ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड के मातहत नहीं है, ग्रामीण विभाग व विश्व बैंक द्वारा प्रायोजित यू० पी० डी० ए० एस० पी० और पी० ए० सी० टी० जैसे कार्यक्रमों के मध्य सम्मेलन की आवश्यकता है।
- ◆ खादी और ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड को भी अम्बर चरखा पर खादी कताई को लोकप्रिय बनाने का प्रयास करना चाहिए क्योंकि इसमें ग्रामीण आबादी को अल्पकालिक रोजगार उपलब्ध कराने की बड़ी संभावना निहित है। सोनभद्रजिले के कुछ निश्चित क्षेत्रों में इस प्रकार की खादी कताई लोकप्रिय हो चुकी है।
- ◆ स्वसहायता समूहों का निर्माण करके, इनके द्वारा गैर सरकारी संगठनों के सहयोग से खादी एवं ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड सम्बन्धी उद्योगों को अपने हाथ में लेने की सम्भावना ढूँढी जानी चाहिए।
- ◆ इस बात की आवश्यकता है कि खादी एवं ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड अभिप्रेक्षण, प्रशिक्षण, बैंकों व निजी सेक्टर से सम्बन्ध स्थापित करके और सामान्य सुविधा केन्द्रों को विकसित करके समुचित योजना के साथ यहां चिन्हित किये गये क्रियाओं को अपनायें।

सोनभद्रजनपद में, वृहद रोजगार सृजन हेतु ग्रामोद्योगों के विकास की प्रस्तावित कार्य-योजना के सफल कार्यान्वयन हेतु खादी एवं ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड के अधिकारियों की इसके प्रति प्रतिबद्धता अपरिहार्य है।

# **CHAPTER I**

## **BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY**

### **I. Introduction**

Of late naxalite activities have been growing in different areas of the country. According to the 2004-2005 Annual Report of the Ministry of Home affairs, at present 76 districts in 9 states of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh are inflicted with Naxalism. Naxalism finds acceptance in these areas because of extreme poverty, landlessness, unemployment, failure of the state in terms of providing access to basic human needs and atrocities by the dominant groups as well as security forces and forest officials. In other words, the development process has failed to benefit the most deprived sections of the people.

In view of the growing menace of Naxalite activities in different parts of the country, a meeting of the Standing Committee of Chief Ministers of the Naxalite affected states was held on 19 September, 2005. It was noted in the meeting that the problem of Naxalism has to be addressed by accelerating socio-economic development of the affected areas along with effective and sustained police action against the Naxal violence. The central government has decided to allocate an amount of Rs. 2 crores per annum per Naxalite affected districts for development activities.

There is, thus, a clear recognition of the fact that the problem of Naxalism and rural violence cannot be treated merely as a law and order problem and it should be seen essentially as a developmental problem. Therefore, a strategy for accelerating socio-economic economic development has to be adopted for areas affected by Naxalism so as to generate gainful employment activities for the unemployed youth to wean them away from the path of violence and unlawful activities. Apart from development of infrastructure in these regions and provision of basic human needs of the people, better access to land and forest resources, the strategy has to lay emphasis on diversification of the rural economy through promotion of rural industries and services.

### **II. Role of Rural Industries**

India lives in villages, as 80 per cent of its population is rural. A large percentage (nearly 70 per cent) still depends upon agriculture and allied activities. The increasing number of the people cannot be absorbed in the agricultural sector. The modern industrial sector due to its

capital-intensive nature is unable to generate employment on a large scale. Hence, rural industrialisation has to be promoted as an important development strategy for rural development in terms of income and employment generation and poverty alleviation. Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of the Nation, had visualised the development of village industries as an important tool for promoting a self-reliant rural economy and decentralised process of growth.

Promotion of village and khadi industries needs support as these industries:

- Provide high employment per unit of capital
- Offer self employment opportunities
- Check migration from rural to urban areas
- Use simple technology
- Preserve traditional skills and craftsmanship
- Utilise local resources
- Are environment friendly

Cottage and village industries are defined to include the following type of units:

- Which are located in rural areas outside municipal limits having population less than 20,000 people.
- Provide employment to at least one person on every capital investment of Rs. 50,000/-
- Fall within the categories of scheduled Village Industries.

Khadi and village industries cover varied type of manufacturing and service activities.

These have been grouped in seven categories as shown below:

<b>GROUP I:</b>	<b>Mineral Based Industry</b> e.g. : Cottage Pottery Industry, Manufacturing of Bangles, Lime Stone and Lime Paints Pigments etc.
<b>GROUP II:</b>	<b>Forest Based Industry</b> e.g. Hand Made Paper, Gums & Resins, Cane and Bamboo work, Collection and processing of herbal products etc.
<b>GROUP III:</b>	<b>Agro Based and Food Industry</b> e.g. Processing & Packing of Cereals, Pulses, spices, Fruits & Vegetable preservation, Palm Gur etc.
<b>GROUP IV:</b>	<b>Polymer and Chemical Based Industry</b> e.g. Cottage Soap Industry, Rubber goods, Flaying & Curing of hides, Rexin, PVC, Essential Oils, Detergent Washing Powder, etc.
<b>GROUP V:</b>	<b>Engineering and Non Conventional Energy</b> e.g. Carpentry, Blacksmithy, Manufacture of paper pins, Clips, Safety pins, Stove pins, Utensils, aluminum Products, Electronics items etc.
<b>GROUP VI:</b>	<b>Textile Industry (Excluding Khadi)</b> e.g. Manufacturing of Lok Vastra Clothing, Hosiery, Tailoring and preparation of Readymade Garments, Surgical Bandages, Toys and Doll making etc.
<b>GROUP VII:</b>	<b>Service Industry</b> e.g. Laundry, Barber, Plumbers, Tyre Vulcanising, Battery Charging etc.



### **III. U.P. Khadi & Village Industries Board**

The Uttar Pradesh Khadi and Village Industries Board was constituted under the Legislation No. 10 A, 1960 as consultative Board to promote Khadi and Rural industries in the state of Uttar Pradesh. Thereafter, an amendment was made in 1966 in the original legislation, which empowered the Board to implement all schemes of Khadi and village industries. Thereafter, the Khadi and Village Industries Board was constituted as an autonomous institution and in April 1967, all schemes implemented by the Directorate of Industries for the development of Khadi and Village Industries were transferred to the Board.

The Uttar Pradesh Khadi & Village Industries Board (UPKVIB) is charged with the mission of promoting rural industrialisation in U.P. through development of Cottage and Village Industries with a view to create employment opportunities in rural areas by:

- Creating opportunities of self-employment and imparting training
- Using traditional artisan skills
- Developing appropriate technology, products and processes devising effective marketing strategies to market the output.

In its operation, the Board:

- Identifies and selects potential entrepreneurs
- Provides them motivational and skill training
- Makes available financial resources on easy terms
- Guides entrepreneurs in establishing their ventures
- Provides marketing linkages and export opportunities

At present, the U.P. Khadi and Village Industries Board is implementing the following two schemes:

#### **1. Chief Minister Gramodyog Rozgar Yojna:**

The Chief Minister Gramodyog Rozgar Yojna was started by the Board from 1 April, 2005 in whole of the Uttar Pradesh to deal with the problem of rising employment in rural areas, and to check the migration of labour and educated youths from rural areas. Under the scheme, loan amount up to Rs. 5.00 lakh is arranged through banks. The entrepreneur has to pay only 4 percent rate of interest on the borrowed amount and the balance amount of interest is paid by the government of Uttar Pradesh directly to the bank. Under the scheme, industrial activities recognized by the Board are provided support. The projects are to be in line with the guidelines of the NABARD. The project based on local resources, needs and skill are considered for support under the scheme.

## 2. Margin Money scheme:

Under the scheme, loan is arranged for project costing up to the maximum of Rs. 25 lakh. 25 percent margin money is provided to projects costing up to Rs. 10 lakh. For project costing between Rs. 10 lakh to Rs. 20 lakh, share of margin money is reduced to 10 percent. The general categories of entrepreneurs/institutions/societies are required to arrange 10 percent of project cost by themselves as margin money. The entrepreneurs belonging to weaker section, SC/ST, OBC, women, handicapped, ex-service men, minorities and of hill areas have been placed under the special category. These entrepreneurs are provided 30 percent margin money on the project costing Rs. 10 lakh. They will have to invest 5 percent of total project cost as their own share capital. The project costing beyond Rs. 10 lakh and up to Rs. 25 lakh, 10 percent margin money is provided.

## IV. The Proposed Study

It is in the above background that this study has been undertake to conduct a socio-economic survey of households and prepare an action plan for promoting employment through Khadi and Villages industries for the six selected districts of East U.P., which have been affected by the problem of Naxalism in the recent years.

The problem of naxalite activity covers 37 blocks, spread over six districts of the eastern region as per details given below:

Districts	Number of Blocks
Chandauli	3
Sonbhadra	6
Mirzapur	4
Ghazipur	5
Ballia	13
Deoria	6

A total number of 634 villages are identified as affected by the problem of naxalite activities, out of which 332 villages have been identified as highly sensitive, 190 villages as sensitive and 112 villages as partially sensitive.

## V. Objectives

Promotion of employment opportunities in general and self-employment in particular is urgently needed in these districts to deal with the situation. The proposed study is an attempt in this direction.

The objectives of the study include the following:

1. To analyze the present socio-economic conditions in the study area with the help of primary and secondary data.
2. To analyze the socio-economic profile of the households.
3. To identify the resource potential and suitable economic activities, which may be promoted in the study area.
4. To identify the gaps in infrastructure for the development of the identified economic activities.
5. To identify the youths who are willing to take up self-employment activities.
6. Prepare an action plan for promotion of Khadi and Village industries.

## VI. The Study Area

Eastern U.P. is among the most backward regions of the state in terms of the socio-economic indicators of development. The region is predominantly agricultural with little diversification of economic activities. Economic progress of the region has been slow and employment opportunities are limited. The region consequently faces the problem of distress migration in search of employment to distant places in the country and even outside. The problem of un-employment among educated youth has emerged as a major problem of the region leading to social unrest.

Table 1 presents select indicators of socio-economic development in the six districts selected for the study. The density of population is extremely high in Ghazipur, Deoria and Ballia districts in comparison with the state. However, Chandauli, Mirzapur and Sonbhadra have lower population density. These districts fall in the dry plateau region and are resource poor with limited irrigation facilities. Land distribution is highly unequal. Urbanisation ratios are extremely low in all the districts. As a result pressure on land is high. A very high proportion of holdings belong to the category of marginal and small holdings, but proportion of area under these holdings is relatively low. The districts are marked by low income levels and high poverty ratios. Population below poverty line has been found to be more than 34 percent in these six districts.

Worker population ratio is quite low in all the districts-around one-third or lower. The percentage of main workers to total workers is lower in these districts as compared to the state. On the other and, share of marginal workers is very high. This indicates that opportunities of full time employment are low in the region and a substantial number of workers find employment for less than six months in a year.

A very small number of workers are in the non-agricultural sector except in Sonbhadra district, where Rihand and Obra Power Plant are located. The number of workers in registered

factories per lakh of population ranges between 52 in Ghazipur to 150 in Deoria district against the figure of 469 for the state. Per capita value of industrial production is nominal except in Sonbhadra.

Literacy level in these districts is low, generally between 50 and 60 percent. Medical facilities are also poorly developed. Infrastructure is poorly developed.

**Table 1: Development Indicators In the Study Districts**

Items	Chandauli	Sonbhadra	Mirzapur	Ghazipur	Deoria	Ballia	U.P.
Density per km. (Nos)	642	216	468	903	1077	923	689
% of urban population in total population	--	13.4	13.8	7.4	7.3	9.9	19.8
Literacy %	61.11	49.96	56.10	60.06	59.84	58.88	57.36
% of SC population in total population	--	42.5	25.9	20.6	15.6	14.7	21.0
% of marginal & Small holdings (No.)	---	80.86	87.55	91.60	95.09	92.21	90.07
% of area under marginal & Small holdings	---	50.34	21.17	25.25	19.47	26.97	29.77
% of BPL families (1998-99)	34.70	54.66	40.62	36.24	33.54	39.85	36.94
No. of allopathic hospital/ dispensaries per lakh population	3	4	4	3	4	4	4
No. of beds in allopathic hospital/ dispensaries per lakh population	23	29	33	24	33	35	47
No. of maternity & child welfare centres per lakh population	--	9	16	15	14	15	13
Length of Pucca roads per lakh of population (km.)	--	141.87	191.69	501.63	429.94	479.70	352.94
Per capita consumption of electricity (KV)	--	303.1	131.1	102.6	55.3	78.0	163.1
% of electricity consumed in industry to total electricity consumed	--	81.1	15.3	9.8	8.7	12.0	22.3
% of net irrigated area to net sown area	91.7	25.2	60.4	77.4	71.3	72.5	68.6
Per capita production of Foodgrain (kg.)	340.60	196.93	222.77	244.65	222.69	233.53	258.06
Worker Population Ratio %	32.18	36.76	33.80	31.27	28.34	28.86	32.51
No. of workers employed in registered factories per lakh population	--	940	74	52	150	110	469
Per capita value of industrial output (Rs.)	--	7070	424	72	272	132	1727
Per capita gross value of agricultural produce (Rs.)	--	1779	2110	2361	2151	2105	2872

Source: *District Level Development Indicators, 2000*, State Planning Institute, Department of Planning, Government of U.P.

## VII. Methodology

The study is based on both primary and secondary data. The socio-economic conditions in the six selected districts have been analysed first with the help of the secondary data from Census and other official publications. This has been supplemented by household survey on the sample basis. Detailed information on the socio-economic conditions of the households, with focus on unemployed youth in the age group of 18-35 years, has been analysed. A detailed household schedule was devised for this purpose, covering basic information on socio-economic

status of the household including ownership of land and other assets, employment profile, literacy level, traditional skills, etc. The attitude and willingness of unemployed youth to take up different types of activities in the KVI sector have also probed through the questionnaire.

Availability of local resources and skills for different types of industries which can be promoted in the area have been probed through available secondary information and discussions with local people and officials of Industries Department, KVIB, NABARD and banks, peoples' representatives and other knowledgeable persons.

On the basis of the above information, village industries, which are suitable for development in the region, have been identified. An action plan for developing Khadi and Village industries in the region has been prepared. All the possibilities to develop rural industries for-mass employment generation have been analysed.

### VIII. Proposed Sample Design

The study has covered 50 per cent of the blocks in the six affected districts of East U.P. From each Block five villages having a concentration of rural industries and better potential of development were selected for primary survey on the basis of discussion with local officials. From each selected village, 25 households were selected through random sampling. Thus, the sample design of the study is as follows:

Districts	Naxal Infected Blocks	No. of Sample Blocks	No. of Sample Villages	No. of Selected Households
Chandauli	3	2	10	250
Sonbhadra	6	3	15	375
Mirzapur	4	2	10	250
Ghazipur	5	3	15	375
Ballia	13	7	35	875
Deoria	6	3	15	375
Total	37	20	100	2500

### IX. Reports of the Study

As mentioned in the objectives, the report of the study has been prepared in two volumes. Volume-I analyses the socio-economic development status of households and profile of the youth (age 18-35 years) on the basis of primary data collected in sample districts. The volume-II deals with socio-economic and industrial development status of the concerned districts based on the secondary data. This volume also presents an Action Plan for the development of rural industries for each district. Separate reports have been prepared for all the districts. The present report presents the action plan for Sonbhadra district.

## **CHAPTER II**

# **SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STATUS OF SONBHADRA DISTRICT**

### **I. Introduction**

Sonbhadra district, with an area of 6788 Sq. Kms, lies in the southeast part of Uttar Pradesh. It was carved out of Mirzapur district in March 1989. The district is one of the backward districts in the state. The Mirzapur district bounds the district on the northwest and Chandauli district on the northeast. The states of Jharkhand Chattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh have their boundaries touching the district in the east, south and west. The district is divided into 8 blocks covering 1346 villages. High and increasing population, subsistence oriented agriculture dominated by small size land holdings, near absence of industries, inadequacy of economic and social infrastructure are the crucial factors responsible for the backwardness of the district. The socio-economic development status of the district is briefly discussed below.

### **II. Population Pressure and Growth**

The district is facing a high and increasing population pressure. Table 1 presents the major population characteristics of Sonbhadra district vis-à-vis the state. Population of Sonbhadra district rose from 10.75 lakh in 1991 to 14.64 lakh in 2000-01. The decadal growth of population in the district during 1991-2001 was as high as 36.14 percent against the increase of 25.88 percent at the state level. However, the relative population pressure in the district is much lower as compared to the state. Thus, the density of population in the district was of 216 persons per sq. kms. in 2001 census as compared to the figure of 690 persons per sq. kms. at the state level. The size of households is also smaller in the district at 5.8 persons than the state average of 6.5 persons. The sex ratio in Sonbhadra is at par with the state. There were 898 females per 1000 males in the district in 2001 in comparison with 898 females at the state level. The proportion of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population in total population of the district was 41.95 per cent, which was higher than that in the state (21.15).

Urbanisation levels in the district are low. The urban population constituted 18.82 percent of total population in the district against 20.78 percent in the state. Literacy rates in the district are lower than the state. 62.9 percent of males and 33.7 percent of females in the district are literate as against 68.8 percent of males and 42.2 percent of females in the state. The worker-



population ratio of Sonbhadra district is 36.76 percent, which is higher than the figure of 32.51 percent at the state level.

Table 1: Characteristics of Population in Sonbhadra and Uttar Pradesh, 2001

Sl. No.	Items	Sonbhadra District	Uttar Pradesh
1.	Size of Housholds	5.8	6.50
2.	Population Growth (1991-2001) in %	36.14	25.88
2.	Density of Population per Km.	216	690
3.	Sex Ratio	898	898
4.	Percentage of SC/ST population	41.95	21.15
5.	Percentage of Urban Population	18.82	20.78
6.	Literacy Rate:		
	Male	62.9	68.80
	Female	33.7	42.20
	Total	39.04	56.20
7.	Worker Population Ratio (%)	36.76	32.51

Source: Census of India, 2001.

Analysis of age structure reveals that the share of population in the age group of 0-14 years was 43 percent in Sonbhadra district in comparison with 41 percent in the state (Table 2). The percentage of total population in the age bracket of 15-39 years was 37 per cent and that in the age group 40-59 was 16.3 per cent. Thus, the percentage of total population in the working age group of 15-59 years was 53.6. The proportion of old population was also quite low in the district at 3.43 per cent.

Table 2: Age Structure of Population in Sonbhadra District and Uttar Pradesh: 1991

Sl. No.	Age Group	Sonbhadra	Uttar Pradesh
1.	0-14	41.56	40.61
2.	15-39	37.85	37.26
3.	40-59	14.54	15.25
4.	60 +	6.05	6.88
	All	100.00	100.00

Source: Census of India, 1991.

### III. Employment Structure and Growth

Agriculture is the major source of employment in Sonbhadra district as well as in the state. However, its importance is much more in the district than in the state. As per Census 1991, 7.07 per cent workers in the district were employed in the industrial sector, while 7.75 percent workers in the state were engaged in this sector (Table 3). Services provided employment to 12.64 percent workers in the district against the figure of 18.01 per cent for the state.

Table 3: Industrial Structure of Workforce in Sonbhadra District and Uttar Pradesh: 1991

S. No.	Industrial Category	Sonbhadra	Uttar Pradesh.
1	Cultivator	47.44	53.27
2	Agriculture Labour	29.54	18.94
3	Animal Husbandry/ forestry /Plantation	0.83	0.72
4	Mining	1.08	0.08
5	Household Industry	1.27	2.41
6	Non- Household Industry	5.80	5.34
7	Construction	1.40	1.24
8	Trade and Commerce	3.17	6.17
9	Transport and Communication	1.24	1.86
10	Other Workers	8.23	9.98
	Total Main Workers	100.00	100.00

Source: Census of India, 1991.

The picture remained more or less unchanged in 2001. The proportion of agriculture workers was 73.13 percent in Sonbhadra district against 65.89 percent in the state during 2001. The proportion of cultivators in total work force of Sonbhadra district was relatively lower-34.79 percent as compared to 41.06 percent in the state. On the other hand, the proportion of agricultural labourers, who constitute the poorest segment of population, is much higher in the district-38.34 percent as against 24.82 percent at the state level. The shares of household industry and other workers were also lower in the district than the shares of their counterparts at the state. Thus, the economy of Sonbhadra is much less diversified and adequate employment opportunities are not being generated in the non-agricultural sector, while there is overcrowding in the agricultural sector. Growth of total workers during 1991-2001 has been shown in Table 5.

Table 4: Growth of Total Workers (Main+Marginal) Force Structure in Sonbhadra District: 1991-2001

Category	1991	2001	% change
Cultivators	274603	187133	-31.85
Agricultural Labour	234578	206267	-12.07
Total Agricultural Workers	509181	393400	-22.74
Household Industry	7703	13371	73.71
Others	121275	131155	8.15
Total	638159	537936	-15.71

Source: Census of India, 1991 and 2001.

While population of the district increased by 36.14 per cent during 1991-01, but the percentage of workers in total population decreased by 15.71 percent. Agricultural labourers decreased by 12.07 per cent over the decade, where as the cultivators showed a decline of 31.85

percent. Workers in household industries showed a very high growth of 73.71 per cent. Other workers mostly in services sector also showed an increase of around 8 per cent.

A striking feature of growth rate of workers during this period is that the number of main workers (i.e. those who get employment for more than 183 days in a year) has been negative (-40.36 percent). On the other hand, there has been a phenomenal growth of marginal workers (i.e. who get employment for less than 183 days in a year). Thus, a pattern is emerging whereby the availability of full time work is declining forcing people to take up part time activities mostly in the low paid informal sector. This is indicative of the distress phenomenon in the area.

Table 5: Growth of Main and Marginal Workers: 1991-2001

(Nos. in lakhs)

Category	1991		2001		% Change	
	Main	Marginal	Main	Marginal	Main	Marginal
Cultivators	258103	16500	150382	36751	-41.74	122.73
Agricultural Labour	219611	14967	86426	119841	-60.65	700.70
Total Agricultural Workers	477714	31467	236808	156592	-50.43	397.64
Household Industry	6521	1182	9635	3736	47.75	216.07
Others	119738	1537	113737	17418	-5.01	1033.25
Total	603973	34186	360180	177746	-40.36	419.94

Source : Census of India, 1991 and 2001.

#### IV. Unemployment

Direct information on unemployment situation is not available for the district. The provision of employment through employment exchange has been very dismal in the district. Some idea of unemployment situation can be had from employment exchange data shown in Table 6. There has been quantum jump in the registration of candidates seeking employment through district employment exchange but the number of vacancies notified and filled has been negligible. Around 4-5 thousand persons are getting themselves registered every year with Employment Exchange. The number of vacancies notified varied between 65 to 381 and only 13 persons in 2001-02, 13 persons again in 2002-03 and 7 persons in 2003-04 got the employment in the district.

Table 6: Registration and Employment through Employment Exchange in Sonbhadra District

Sl. No.	Items	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
1.	Total Number of registration	21803	22438	21709
2.	Registration during the year	4468	5530	4124
3.	Number of vacancies notified	65	124	381
4.	Number of persons employed	13	13	7

Source: Statistical Bulletin, 2004, District Sonbhadra.

## V. Agriculture

An overwhelming proportion of population depends on agriculture for its livelihood. The situation has led to the greater use of land for agriculture in the district without increasing its intensification equally. Majority of land holdings are marginal and small. Consequently, the agriculture remains subsistence oriented and is marked by low productivity levels and lack of crop diversification. The main features of agriculture in the district are briefly discussed below.

### V.1 Land Use Pattern

Land use pattern in the district is given in Table 7. The area under forest in the district is very high (53.32 percent) as against the state (6.97). The area under culturable waste is at about 2 percent, which is at par with the state average. The area under cultivation is only 28 percent. The area sown more than once is 11 percent. The percentage of net irrigated area in net area sown is only 27 percent in the district as compared to 69 percent in the state. The level of commercialisation of agriculture had been poor in the district.

### V.2 Land Distribution

The comparatively lesser pressure of population on the land in the district is reflected in the higher size of average land holding in Sonbhadra district-1.35 hectares in comparison with 0.86 hectares in the state. Small and marginal holdings accounted for more than 81 percent of the total holdings of the district, while the area under such holdings was 33 percent of total area in the district (Table 8). Land distribution is highly skewed. The large farmers account for nearly 44 per cent of area, though their share in holdings is only 8 per cent.

Table 7: Land Use Pattern in Sonbhadra District and Uttar Pradesh, 2002-03

Sl. No.	Items	Sonbhadra	Uttar Pradesh
1.	Percentage of Forest Area	53.32	6.97
2.	Percentage of Culturable Waste	1.85	2.07
3.	Percentage of Fallow land	4.95	7.75
4.	Percentage of land unsuitable for cultivation	1.81	2.37
5.	Percentage of land put to non-agricultural Uses	6.83	10.54
6.	Percentage of Pasture land	0.04	0.28
7.	Percentage of area under orchards, trees, etc.	3.39	1.44
8.	Percentage of net area sown	27.81	68.58
9.	Percentage of area sown more than once	10.81	68.58
10.	Percentage of net irrigated area in net area sown	26.69	68.58

Source: Statistical Bulletin, 2004, District Ballia.

Table 8: Number and Area of operational Holdings in Sonbhadra District and Uttar Pradesh, 1995-96

Sl. No.	Land Size Groups	Sonbhadra District		Uttar Pradesh	
		Number	Area	Number	Area
1.	Less than 1 hectare	103446 (63.70)	36239 (16.51)	16237000 (75.60)	6266000 (34.1)
2.	1-2 hectares	28119 (17.31)	36471 (16.62)	3135000 (14.5)	2428000 (23.8)
3.	2-4 hectares	18280 (11.26)	51032 (23.25)	1586000 (7.3)	4321000 (23.1)
4.	4-10 hectares	10525 (6.48)	62659 (28.55)	532000 (2.4)	2948000 (15.8)
5.	10 hectares and above	2027 (1.25)	33072 (15.07)	39000 (0.2)	606000 (3.2)
6.	Total	162397 (100.00)	219473 (100.00)	21529000 (100.00)	18570000 (100.00)
Average size of holding		1.35		0.86	

Notes: 1. Figures in parentheses show percentage to total.

2. Figures for U.P. include Uttaranchal.

Source: Statistical Bulletin, 2004, District Sonbhadra

### IV.3 Cropping Pattern

The subsistence nature of agriculture in Sonbhadra district is evident from its cropping pattern (Table 9). Foodgrain crops accounted for more than 91 percent of the gross cropped area (GCA) in the district as compared to 85 percent of GCA at the state level. With in the food crops, cultivation of cereals was predominant. The area under cereals was 73.56 percent in the district while it was 73.24 percent at the state level. Wheat and rice are the major crops of the district accounting for 24.49 percent and 30.76 per cent of GCA. The area under pulses was 17.50 percent in the district. Among the commercial crop, 0.10 per cent of GCA was under sugarcane and 0.34 percent under potato. This indicates the vast scope of agricultural diversification that exists in Sonbhadra district.

Table 9: Cropping Pattern in Sonbhadra District and Uttar Pradesh: 2003-04  
(Percentage to Gross Cropped Area)

Sl. No.	Crop	Sonbhadra	Uttar Pradesh
1.	Paddy	30.76	23.10
2.	Wheat	24.49	40.62
3.	Barley	5.76	1.07
4.	Jowar	1.22	1.19
5.	Bajra	0.19	3.68
6.	Maize	5.71	3.45
7.	Other Cereals	5.43	0.10
8.	Total Cereals	73.56	73.24
9.	Urd	1.17	2.03
10.	Moong	0.02	0.25
11.	Arhar	5.59	1.58
12.	Gram	4.91	3.78
13.	Other Pulses	5.80	4.05
14.	Total Pulses	17.50	11.71
14.	Total Foodgrain	91.05	84.95
15.	Sugarcane	0.10	9.52
16.	Potato	0.34	1.95
17.	Gross Cropped Area	100.00	100.00

Source: 1. Statistical Diary, Uttar Pradesh, 2005.

2. Statistical Bulletin, 2004, District Sonbhadra

#### IV.4 Productivity of Major Crops

The backward status of agriculture in the district is reflected from the study of comparative yield levels of important crops in the district vis-à-vis the state. Productivity of all major crops is much lower in Sonbhadra district as compared to the state as a whole (Table 10). This reflects the poor capacity of the farmers to invest in agricultural inputs.

Table 10: Productivity of Major Crops in Sonbhadra District and Uttar Pradesh: 2002-03

Sl. No.	Crops	Sonbhadra	Uttar Pradesh
1.	Wheat	16.68	25.91
2.	Rice	14.28	18.41
3.	Arhar	6.56	11.01
4.	Gram	9.53	10.35
5.	Lahi	3.77	10.08

Source: 1. Statistical Diary, Uttar Pradesh, 2005.

2. Statistical Bulletin, 2004, District Sonbhadra.

#### V. Livestock Population

There is a sizeable number of livestock population in Sonbhadra district and number of milch cattle was also substantial (Table 11). Among other livestock, goats and poultry are found in large numbers. This suggests that the district has good potential of developing the animal husbandry and related activities. However, most of the livestock is of non-descript type with low productivity.

Table 11: Livestock in Sonbhadra District, 1997

Sl. No.	Type of Animals	Numbers	No. Per 100 hectare of NSA
1.	<b>Drought Animals</b>		
	Bullock	172878	92.52
	Buffaloes	7847	4.20
2.	<b>Milch Animals</b>		
	Cow	129108	69.10
	Buffalo	46319	24.79
3.	<b>Young Stock</b>		
	Cattle	152365	81.55
	Buffalo	49189	26.33
4.	<b>Others</b>		
	Sheep	16762	8.97
	Goat	143160	76.62
	Horse	1789	0.96
	Pig	11143	5.96
	Other animals	377	0.20
	Total Livestock.	730937	391.20
	Poultry Birds	302915	162.12

Source: Statistical Bulletin, 2004, District Sonbhadra.



## VI. Industrial Development

The Hindalco aluminum factory is located in Sonbhadra district, which is biggest aluminum factory in the country. There are other major industrial units like Kannodia Chemicals, Dulco etc. Sonbhadra district has important power units like Obra, Rihand Nagar, Shaki Nagar, Anpara Super Thermal Power Station and Rihand Hydel Power Project. The district is also having 1806 SSI units and 175 khadi and village industries. The impact of presence of these industrial units is evident on the number of persons employed in registered factories per lakh of population in the district which was 1018 persons in 2000-01 in comparison with only 261 persons employed in registered factories per lakh of population at the state level (Table 12). The per capita value of industrial production was also very high in the district (Rs. 9889) during 2000-01 as against the state (2811).

Table 12: Indicators of Industrial Development in Sonbhadra District and Uttar Pradesh

Sl. No.	Items	Sonbhadra	Uttar Pradesh
1.	No. of industrial areas per lakh of population (2000-01)	0.07	0.08
2.	No. of industrial estates per lakh of population (2000-01)	--	0.15
3.	No. of registered factories per lakh of population (2001-01)	1.57	5.40
4.	No. of functional factories per lakh of population (2000-01)	1.02	5.7
5.	No. of persons employed in registered factories per lakh of population (2000-01)	1018	261
6.	Per Capita value of industrial production (2000-01 and in 000)	9889	2811

Source: District-wise indicators of Development, 2001, State Planning Institute, U.P.

## VII. Economic Infrastructure

The district is lagging behind in infrastructural development (Table 13). Length of roads constructed by PWD per lakh of population was found to be higher in Sonbhadra district (74.73 Kms.) as compared to the state (68.10 Kms.) The length of total pucca road per lakh of population was also higher in the district than the state. The per capita consumption of electricity was far higher in the district due many large factories. The availability of postal facilities was relatively poor in the district. The number of private phone connections per lakh of population was lesser in the district in comparison with the state. The number of banks per lakh of population was 4 in the district and 5 at the average of the state, but the credit deposit ratio was 30.98 in the district as against 36.98 in the state as a whole. This indicates the low demand for credit in the district due to its overall backwardness.

Table13: Infrastructure Indicators in Sonbhadra District and Uttar Pradesh

Sl. No.	Items	Sonbhadra	Uttar Pradesh
1.	Length of roads constructed by PWD per lakh of population (2003-04)	74.73	68.10
2.	Length of total pucca road per lakh of population (2000-01)	85.01	67.90
3.	Per capita consumption of electricity (2000-01)	2876.00	183.30
4.	Number of post offices per lakh of population (2003-04)	9.29	10.62
6.	Number of telephone connections per lakh of population (2003-04)	1188	1737
7.	Number of PCO's per lakh of population (2003-04)	58	53
8.	Bank offices per lakh of population (2003-04)	4	5
9.	Credit Deposit ratio (2005)	30.98	36.98

Source: 1. Statistical Diary, Uttar Pradesh, 2005.

2. Statistical Bulletin, 2004, District Sonbhadra.

3. Development Indicators, 2001.

### VIII. Rural Infrastructure

Some of the important rural infrastructure facilities were found to be lagging behind in Sonbhadra district (Table 14) as compared with the state. Only 28 per cent villages in the districts were connected by pucca road up to 2003-04. Around 61 per cent of the villages in the district were electrified. There was no cold storage in Sonbhadra district by 2000-01. The number of livestock development centers/hospitals, number of cooperative marketing societies, number of primary agricultural credit cooperative societies, number of cooperative marketing centers per lakh of population and number of regulated markets per lakh of net area sown during 2000-01 was found to be lower in the district than in the state

Table 14: Rural Infrastructure in Sonbhadra District and Uttar Pradesh

Sl. No.	Items	Sonbhadra	Uttar Pradesh
1.	Percentage of villages connected with pucca road (2003-04)	27.64	49.00
2.	Percentage of electrified villages in total villages (2003-04)	60.90	58.80
3.	Number of cold storages per 1000 sq. kms. (2000-01)	0.00	0.36
4.	Number of livestock development centers/hospital per lakh of population (2003-04)	2.10	2.46
5.	Number of cooperative marketing societies per lakh of population (2000-01)	0.13	0.14
6.	Number of primary agricultural credit cooperative societies per lakh of net area sown (2000-01)	4.16	4.58
7.	Number of cooperative marketing Centers per lakh of net area sown (2000-01)	1.02	2.23
8.	Number of regulated markets per lakh of net area sown (2000-01)	1.12	1.52

Source: 1. Statistical Diary, Uttar Pradesh, 2005.

2. Statistical Bulletin, 2004, District Sonbhadra.

### IX. Social Infrastructure

The numbers of primary and secondary schools per lakh of population was higher in the district as against the state (Table 15). However, numbers of higher secondary schools per lakh of population and number of primary and secondary schools per 100 sq. Kms. were lower in the

district. The teacher student ratios at primary and senior basic schools were also higher in the district.

Table 15: Educational Infrastructure in Sonbhadra District and Uttar Pradesh, 2003-04

Sl. No.	Items	Sonbhadra	Uttar Pradesh
1.	Number of primary schools per lakh of population	77.53	56.87
2.	Number of secondary schools per lakh of population	23.04	13.70
3.	Number of higher secondary schools per lakh of population	4.52	7.07
4.	Number of primary schools per 100 sq. kms.	17.94	41.36
5.	Number of secondary schools per 100 sq. kms.	5.53	9.96
6.	Teacher Student ratio in primary schools	97	55
7.	Teacher Student ratio in senior basic schools	106	35

Source: 1. Statistical Diary, Uttar Pradesh, 2005.

2. Statistical Bulletin, 2004, District Sonbhadra.

In terms of some of health facilities, Sonbhadra district is more or less at par with the state average (Table 16). However, number of beds in allopathic hospitals, number of Aurvedic/Unani hospitals per lakh of population, number of primary health centers per lakh of population and number of child/women welfare centers per lakh of population were lower in the district than the state.

Table16: Health Infrastructure in Sonbhadra District and Uttar Pradesh, 2002-03

Sl. No.	Items	Sonbhadra	Uttar Pradesh
1.	Number of allopathic hospitals per lakh of population	3.12	3.06
2.	Number of beds in allopathic hospitals per lakh of population	22.79	31.83
3.	Number of Aurvedic/Unani hospitals per lakh of population	1.21	1.26
4.	Number of beds in Aurvedic/Unani hospitals per lakh of population	8.59	5.85
5.	Number of primary health centers per lakh of population	1.78	2.44
6.	Number of child/women welfare centers per lakh of population	10.12	12.72

Source: 1. Statistical Diary, Uttar Pradesh, 2005.

2. Statistical Bulletin, 2004, District Sonbhadra.

## X. Income and Poverty Levels

The impact of agricultural and industrial backwardness in Sonbhadra district has reflected on the per capita value of gross domestic product. The per capita Net domestic Product in 2003-04 was Rs. 3633 in Sonbhadra district, which was less than two-third of the state average (Rs. 6570).

Table 17: Total and Per capita Net District Domestic Product in Sonbhadra  
(At 1993-94 Prices)

Sl. No.	Year	Total NDDP (Rs. Crore)	Per Capita NDDP (Rs.)
1.	1993-94	733.61	3072
2.	2003-04	1046.24	3633
3.	Compound annual growth rate during 1993-94 to 2003-04 (%)	3.61	1.69

Source: 1. Statistical Bulletin, 2004, District Sonbhadra

2. Directorate of Rural Development, Govt. of U.P.

Due to the high population pressure combined with low level of development and high proportion of marginal farmers and landless labourers poverty ratios are expectedly high in the district. According to the Survey of the Rural Development Department the percentage of BPL families was around 40 percent in Sonbhadra district, while the same was 37 percent at the state level.

## XII. Conclusion

To sum up the major conclusions it may be observed that the socio-economic profile of Sonbhadra district presents a gloomy picture. The district is facing increasing population pressure. Urbanisation levels in the district are extremely low. Agriculture which is the main stay of the economy is caught in a subsistence syndrome dominated by foodgrain crops and is marked by low productivity levels and little diversification. The small size of holdings constitutes a major constraint to agricultural growth in the district. Nearly 80 per cent of holdings belong to the marginal category. The proportion of agricultural labourers, who constitute the poorest segment of population, is very high.

Though Sonbhadra district is on the industrially scene of Uttar Pradesh because of Hindalco and other power units. However, small industries and KVI sector could not develop in the district over the years on an adequate scale.

Thus, the economy of Sonbhadra is much less diversified and adequate employment opportunities are not being generated in the non-agricultural sector, while there is overcrowding in the agricultural sector. On the other hand, due to rapidly rising population and labour force demand for employment opportunities is increasing. Widespread poverty and unemployment provide an environment in which there is growing social tension leading youth to resort to unlawful means and violence for survival.

The situation calls for urgent steps to accelerate the process of development in the district by adopting an employment generating strategy of economic development. Since there is already overcrowding in agriculture, the development strategy has to focus on diversification of the economy through promotion of agro-based small-scale industries and khadi and village industries.

## APPENDIX

### BLOCK-WISE DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS OF SONBHADRA DISTRICT

#### **I. Population, Workers and Literacy**

Blocks	Density of Population (1991)	Percentage of SC/ST population (1991)	Percentage of main workers in total population (1991)	Percentage of workers engaged in agriculture in total population (1991)	Percentage of workers engaged in household industries to total main workers (1991)	Literacy rate (1991)
Ghorawal	190	44.0	43.4	89.5	2.7	25.4
Robertsganj	309	31.6	40.0	87.8	1.8	30.3
Chatra	296	36.5	45.2	93.6	0.9	31.0
Nagwan	56	53.5	48.4	96.3	0.8	18.3
Chopan	273	58.1	35.9	88.8	0.8	20.7
Muirpur	189	43.1	36.1	60.4	1.1	41.3
Dudhi	205	57.4	39.6	90.5	1.1	22.9
Babhni	144	65.3	38.1	96.5	0.2	19.3
All Blocks	187	47.2	39.7	85.0	1.3	27.9

Source: Statistical Bulletin, District Sonbhadra, 2004.

#### **II. Agriculture**

Blocks	Percentage of gross sown area in net area sown 2002-03	Percentage of food crops in gross cropped area 2002-03	Fertilizer consumption per hectare of gross sown area 2002-03	Percentage of gross irrigated area in net irrigated area 2002-03
Ghorawal	159.7	103.4	40.1	181.7
Robertsganj	147.1	104.8	57.2	133.4
Chatra	131.2	101.4	65.4	108.7
Nagwan	159.1	95.6	41.9	106.4
Chopan	146.8	64.5	13.0	127.5
Muirpur	110.6	70.7	17.7	133.0
Dudhi	112.8	68.0	27.7	106.5
Babhni	108.2	84.9	28.8	122.5
All Blocks	138.9	89.5	37.0	144.1

Source: Statistical Bulletin, District Sonbhadra, 2004.

#### **III. Irrigation**

Blocks	Percentage of net irrigated area in net area sown 2002-03	Percentage of area irrigated by canal in net irrigated area 2002-03	Percentage of area irrigated by tube wells in net irrigated area 2002-03
Ghorawal	40.0	88.4	0.1
Robertsganj	54.0	90.9	0.5
Chatra	58.8	97.1	0.1
Nagwan	22.4	91.9	0.0
Chopan	2.5	85.1	2.1
Muirpur	2.1	14.0	0.0
Dudhi	6.3	12.9	0.0
Babhni	3.6	19.4	0.0
All Blocks	26.7	88.0	0.2

Source : Statistical Bulletin, District Sonbhadra, 2004.

#### IV. Roads

Blocks	Length of total roads per lakh of population 2002-03	Length of pucca roads per 1000 Sq Km. 2002-03	Length of pucca roads per lakh of population (Kms.) 2002-03	Length of PWD roads per lakh of population (Kms.) 2002-03
Ghorawal	157.1	298.4	139.8	265.5
Robertsganj	198.0	612.6	151.6	469.0
Chatra	117.1	346.9	96.4	285.4
Nagwan	141.2	78.8	137.6	76.7
Chopan	121.8	332.5	113.4	309.6
Muirpur	117.3	221.3	107.9	203.6
Dudhi	160.6	329.5	134.7	276.4
Babhni	173.6	250.6	128.4	185.5
All Blocks	146.1	273.1	125.7	234.9

Source : Statistical Bulletin, District Sonbhadra, 2004.

#### V. Medical Facilities

Blocks	No. of Allopathic hospitals /community health centers and PHC's hospitals per lakh of population 2002-03	No. of beds available in allopathic hospitals/community health centers and PHC's per lakh of population 2002-03	No. of Primary health centers per lakh of population 2002-03
Ghorawal	1.9	26.9	1.9
Robertsganj	4.4	34.8	2.9
Chatra	4.4	14.8	3.0
Nagwan	5.5	25.7	3.7
Chopan	5.4	28.8	4.2
Muirpur	3.6	17.6	2.6
Dudhi	3.1	26.9	2.1
Babhni	3.5	17.4	3.5
All Blocks	3.9	25.0	2.9

Source : Statistical Bulletin, District Sonbhadra, 2004.

#### VI. Educational Facilities

Blocks	No. of Primary schools per lakh of population 2002-03	No. of Junior basic Schools per lakh of population 2002-03	No. of Secondary Schools per lakh of population 2002-03
Ghorawal	119.9	24.4	4.5
Robertsganj	118.9	18.1	2.9
Chatra	139.4	26.7	5.9
Nagwan	150.4	22.0	1.8
Chopan	100.2	16.2	2.4
Muirpur	88.2	19.7	6.2
Dudhi	107.7	19.7	4.1
Babhni	133.6	22.6	3.5
All Blocks	112.4	20.4	4.1

Source : Statistical Bulletin, District Sonbhadra, 2004.



## VII. Electrified Villages and Commercial Bank

Blocks	Percentage of electrified villages in total villages 2002- 03	Population per commercial Bank 2002-03
Ghorawal	54.6	17329
Robertsganj	51.4	17236
Chatra	53.0	13488
Nagwan	50.0	18173
Chopan	68.1	41673
Muirpur	58.3	10143
Dudhi	74.5	24133
Babhni	64.8	14404
All Blocks	56.2	16624

Source : Statistical Bulletin, District Sonbhadra, 2004.

# **CHAPTER III**

## **INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT STATUS OF SONBHADRA DISTRICT**

### **I. Introduction**

The agriculture is at the subsistence level and what so ever industrial development could happen that is largely capital intensive, resulting in low employment and income opportunities to the vast majority of population in the district. Though the level of infrastructural development has been found to be more or less at par with the average of the state. Thus, in the present scenario, agriculture can no longer become the source of employment and income generation to the growing population in the district. The development of small industrial activities based on local resources and skills seems to be the only way out to generate employment on massive scale in the district. The development of entrepreneurial and technical abilities in local people and financial support would reduce the handicaps in the way of developing such industrial climate in the district.

### **II. Industries in Sonbhadra District**

The district of Sonbhadra is rich in natural raw materials. The district has 30 open type coalfields at Anpara and Shaktinagar. The main coal fields are at Bina, Kakari, Kharia, and Dudhichua. Bauxite is abundantly available and the district boasts of biggest aluminum factory i.e., Hindalco with a smelting capacity of 2,50,000 tones. There are other major industrial units like Kannodia Chemicals, Dulco and Hi-Tech Corban etc. Sonbhadra district is proud of having major industrial units like Obra, Rihand Nagar, Shaktinagar, Anpara Super Thermal Power Station and Rihand Hydel Power Project. The power generation is at Thermal Power, Obra, Thermal Power, Anpara, NTPC, Shakti Nagar, Reupower Co., Renuagar and Rihand. There are 125 stone crushers units working in Obra, Dalla, manufacturing stone chips. There is also one cement factory-Jaiveer Cement, Markundi, Robertsganj. The district is also having 175 KV1 units. There are 1806 SSI/tiny units of rice milling, stone crushing and machine tools. The detail analysis of the industrial scenario of the district is presented herewith:

### **III. Factories Registered under Factories Act, 1948**

There were 18 factories registered under the factories Act, 1948 during 1998-99 in the district, which increased to 21 and 23 in the years 1999-2000 and 2000-2001 respectively (Table 1). However, numbers of such factories reported to be working were low as compared to their numbers. There has been reduction in the number of persons employed in these factories over the year. The value of production also showed unsustainable pattern.

Table 1: Units Registered under Factories Act, 1948

Items	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001
Number of Registered Factories	18	21	23
Number of working Factories	8	13	15
Number of persons employed	13823	14949	13877
Value of production (Rs. 000)	13428660	19287556	17713841

#### IV. Number of Small-Scale Industries in Sonbhadra District

In Sonbhadra district, 2014 units were registered with DIC as small-scale industries and 9461 persons were reported to be employed in these units. These units were concentrated in Robertsganj, Ghorawal, Chopan, Muirpur and Dudhi blocks. The employment status was also accordingly as evident in the following Table 2.

Table 2: Block-wise Number of Units and Employment in SSI Sector

Blocks	Number of units	Employment
Ghorawal	333	1664
Robertsganj	423	2052
Chatra	79	302
Nagwan	29	124
Chopan	330	1765
Muirpur	148	491
Dudhi	102	251
Babhni	16	63
All Blocks	1460	6912
Urban	553	2549
District	2013	9461

#### VII. Non-Agricultural Enterprises in Sonbhadra District

There were 16,744 non-agricultural enterprises in Sonbhadra district, which provided employment to 48,943 persons as per Economic Census, 1998 (Table 3). Out of total non-agricultural enterprises, 77 percent operated as the own account enterprises in the district in comparison with 75 percent at the state level. The share of non-agricultural enterprises, which operated as establishment, was 23 percent in the district as against 25 percent in the state. These establishments provided employment to 36 percent of total workers of all non-agricultural enterprises of the district while the same was 56 percent at the average of state.

Table 3: Number of Non-Agricultural Enterprises and Employment in Sonbhadra District and Uttar Pradesh: 1998 Census

Particulars	Sonbhadra	Percentage	UP	Percentage
No. of own account enterprises	12970	77.46	2036119	75.27
No. of establishment	3773	22.54	669055	24.73
Total	16744	100.00	2705174	100.00
Persons Employed in own account enterprises	17440	35.63	2966264	44.19
Persons employed in establishment	31503	64.67	3746360	55.81
Total	48943	100.00	6712624	100.00
No. of Hired Workers engaged in establishment	28402	58.03	3090510	46.04

Source: Economic Census Uttar Pradesh, 1998.

The average number of hired workers employed per establishment was found to be marginally higher in Sonbhadra district in comparison with the average of the state. Thus, it becomes evident that the role of non-agricultural enterprises was significant in Sonbhadra district as around 17000 of such enterprises provided employment to 49,000 persons including 28,000 hired workers.

### VIII. Industrial Estates in Sonbhadra District

The U.P. State Industrial Development Corporation (UPSIDC) has developed one industrial estate in Sonbhadra district at Madhopura, Rasra. In this industrial estate, 60 plots and 8 sheds have been developed (Table 4). All these plots/sheds have been disbursed and 14 units are reported to be working there. One floor mill, one nutrinigget unit, three units of ploythene bags, one tyre retreading unit, one PVC pipe unit, one rice mill, one oil mill and five units of tractor trolley manufacturing/repairing, are working there. One mini industrial state has also been developed at Banhari with 36 plots. So far 20 plots have been disbursed and 12 units are working. In this mini industrial estate, the units manufacturing the paper and paper products, steel furniture, cooler, PVC pipes, wooden furniture and spices are of the major types. The development of one more mini industrial estate is proposed at Jigni, chilkahar.

Table 4: Details of Plots/Sheds developed and disbursed by the UPSIDC in Sonbhadra

Industrial Area/Estate	Developed Plots/Sheds	Plots/Shades Disbursed	Unit working	Unit under construction
Industrial Estate Madhopur, Rasra Sonbhadra	60/08	40/08	14	0
Mini Industrial Banrahi, Sonbhadra	36(Plots)	29	12	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>96/08</b>	<b>69/08</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>0</b>

Source: District Industries Centre, Sonbhadra.

### IX. Manufacturing Units Registered with KVIB

The Khadi and Village Industries Board provides margin money and interest subsidy to khadi and village Industries under the schemes of the Board. A total of 106 units were registered under the margin money scheme during the period of 2001-06. The total amount of Rs. 6.37 crores was sanctioned and 944 persons got employment during this period (Table 5). The amount sanctioned per unit was Rs. 6.01 lakh and employment was of 9 persons. The sanctioned amount per worker was Rs. 0.67 lakh. The rice mill, iron works, stone crusher, hand broken stone, flour mill and ready made garments were the main activities which received the major share of margin money given by the KVIB. These units also generated most of the employment. As evident from the Annexures, there was no sustainable increase over the years in the number of units assisted by

the KVIB under the margin money scheme in the district. Accordingly, the investment and employment did not increase in a sustained manner. Thus, the role of KVIB in promotion of rural industries in Sonbhadra district seems to be not significant enough, keeping in view the need of generating mass scale employment in the district.

Table 5: Units, Amount Sanctioned and Employment in KVIB Units Registered Under Margin Money Scheme in Sonbhadra District (2000-01 to 2004-06)

Type of Industry	Unit	Amount	Employment	Per unit Amount Sanctioned (Rs. Lakh)	Per Unit Employment	Per Worker Investment (Rs. Lakh)
Rice Mill	23	217.75	317	9.47	14	0.69
Iron Work	9	35.39	43	3.93	5	0.82
Readymade Garment	7	16.05	45	2.29	6	0.36
Agricultural Implement Repairing	1	2.00	4	2.00	4	0.50
Milk Product	3	18.53	16	6.18	5	1.16
Hotel (Dhaba)	3	15.99	19	5.33	6	0.84
Jewellery	3	15.25	9	5.08	3	1.69
Stone Crusher	13	165.95	327	12.77	25	0.51
Exercise Book	1	4.75	5	4.75	5	0.95
Pulse Mill	1	10.00	0	10.00	0	
Ultra Marine Making	1	2.00	0	2.00	0	
Pipe Production	1	6.00	10	6.00	10	0.60
Cycle Parts Shop	2	5.00	0	2.50	0	
Floor Mill	7	25.00	4	3.57	1	6.25
Wood Work	2	7.20	19	3.60	10	0.38
Oil Mill	4	16.51	6	4.13	2	2.75
Spice Grinding	1	2.99	0	2.99	0	
Photo Framing	1	5.00	7	5.00	7	0.71
Diesel Engine Repairing	1	1.06	3	1.06	3	0.35
Hand Broken Stone	16	44.50	68	2.78	4	0.65
Electronics	2	4.99	11	2.50	6	0.45
Agarbatti	1	10.00	20	10.00	20	0.50
Hero Product	1	1.00	2	1.00	2	0.50
Motor Binding	1	2.02	5	2.02	5	0.40
Chemical Product	1	2.00	4	2.00	4	0.50
<b>Total</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>636.93</b>	<b>944</b>	<b>6.01</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0.67</b>

Under the interest subsidy scheme, the KVIB assisted only 52 units during the period of 2000-01 to 2005-06. A total amount of Rs. 0.44 crores was sanctioned (Table 6). The amount sanctioned per unit was Rs. 0.84 lakh. The units of ready made garments, rice mill, flour mill, oil mill, and diesel engine repairing industries were mostly benefited under the scheme. As the Annexure V reveal that the units assisted under the interest subsidy scheme did not show an increasing trend from the year 2000 to 2006.

Table 6: Units, Amount sanctioned and Employment in KVIB Units Registered Under Interest Subsidy Scheme In Sonbhadra District (2000-01 to 2004-06)

Type of Industry	Unit	Amount Sanctioned	Per unit Amount Sanctioned (Rs. In Lakh)
Ready Made Garment	7	7.87	1.12
Rice Mill	6	4.65	0.77
Jewellery	2	0.64	0.32
Pulse Mill	1	0.09	0.09
Flour Mill	8	9.31	1.16
Oil Mill	6	4.08	0.68
Barber	1	0.10	0.10
Medicine Product	1	0.10	0.10
Wood Work	1	0.05	0.05
Electronics	3	1.32	0.44
Stone Crusher	1	0.04	0.04
Leather Work	1	0.40	0.40
Exercise Book	1	0.04	0.04
Diesel Engine Repairing	4	3.83	0.96
Iron Work	1	0.17	0.17
Sweet Product	1	0.10	0.10
Computer Job Work	1	1.80	1.80
Leth Machine	1	1.80	1.80
Concrete Industry	1	1.80	1.80
Electricity Repairing	1	1.80	1.80
Spice Grinding	1	0.89	0.89
Carpet	1	1.90	1.90
Hand Broken Stone	1	1.80	1.80
Mill Product	1	1.00	1.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>43.78</b>	<b>0.84</b>

On the whole, KVIB assisted only 158 units during the period of five years, with financial allocation of Rs. 6.81 crores. The details of the units assisted by the KVIB under both the schemes in Sonbhadra district have been presented in Annexures I to VIII.

On the basis of above analysis, it can be concluded that the district of Sonbhadra, which has glorious past of industrial development, has plunged into industrial backwardness in recent past. Neither the large scale nor the small-scale industries could develop to provide enough employment and income to the growing population of the district. The Khadi and Village Industries Board (KVIB) could also not promote rural industries to the desirable extent. It is, therefore, necessary that an action be drawn up to develop smaller rural industrial activities, based on local resources and skills to generate mass scale employment with relatively smaller investment.

Annexure I: Number of Units Registered Under Margin Money Scheme in Sonbhadra District  
(2001-06)

Type of Industry	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	Total
Rice Mill	6	17	0	0	0	23
Iron Work	1	3	0	3	2	9
Readymade Garment	1	2	0	4	0	7
Agricultural Implement Repairing	1	0	0	0	0	1
Milk Product	1	1	0	1	0	3
Hotel (Dhaba)	1	0	0	1	1	3
Jewellery	1	0	0	1	1	3
Stone Crusher	0	5	0	8	0	13
Exercise Book	0	1	0	0	0	1
Pulse Mill	0	0	0	0	1	1
Ultra Marine Making	0	1	0	0	0	1
Pipe Production	0	1	0	0	0	1
Cycle Parts Shop	0	0	2	0	0	2
Floor Mill	0	0	4	0	3	7
Wood Work	0	0	1	1	0	2
Oil Mill	0	0	2	2	0	4
Splice Grinding	0	0	1	0	0	1
Photo Framing	0	0	0	1	0	1
Diesel Engine Repairing	0	0	0	1	0	1
Hand Broken Stone	0	0	0	3	13	16
Electronics	0	0	0	2	0	2
Agarbatti	0	0	0	1	0	1
Hero Product	0	0	0	1	0	1
Motor Binding	0	0	0	1	0	1
Chemical Product	0	0	0	1	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>106</b>



**Annexure II: Sanctioned Amount of Unit Registered Under Margin Money Scheme in  
Sonbhadra District: 2001-06 (Rs. Lakh)**

<b>Type of Industry</b>	<b>2001-02</b>	<b>2002-03</b>	<b>2003-04</b>	<b>2004-05</b>	<b>2005-06</b>	<b>Total</b>
Rice Mill	54.39	163.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	217.75
Iron Work	5.39	3.00	0.00	16.00	11.00	35.39
Readymade Garment	1.13	6.00	0.00	8.92	0.00	16.05
Agricultural Implement Repairing	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00
Milk Product	9.33	5.00	0.00	4.20	0.00	18.53
Hotel (Dhaba)	9.99	0.00	0.00	4.50	1.50	15.99
Jewellery	3.25	0.00	0.00	2.00	10.00	15.25
Stone Crusher	0.00	72.35	0.00	93.60	0.00	165.95
Exercise Book	0.00	4.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.75
Pulse Mill	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	10.00
Ultra Marine Making	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00
Pipe Production	0.00	6.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.00
Cycle Parts Shop	0.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	5.00
Floor Mill	0.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	15.00	25.00
Wood Work	0.00	0.00	2.20	5.00	0.00	7.20
Oil Mill	0.00	0.00	7.81	8.70	0.00	16.51
Spice Grinding	0.00	0.00	2.99	0.00	0.00	2.99
Photo Framing	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	5.00
Diesel Engine Repairing	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.06	0.00	1.06
Hand Broken Stone	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.00	37.50	44.50
Electronics	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.99	0.00	4.99
Agarbatti	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	10.00
Hero Product	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00
Motor Binding	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.02	0.00	2.02
Chemical Product	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	2.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>85.48</b>	<b>262.46</b>	<b>28.00</b>	<b>175.99</b>	<b>85.00</b>	<b>636.93</b>

## Annexure III: Employment in Units under Margin Money Scheme in Sonbhadra District (2001-06)

Type of Industry	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	Total
Rice Mill	56	261	0	0	317
Iron Work	4	5	0	34	43
Readymade Garment	3	24	0	18	45
Agricultural Implement Repairing	4	0	0	0	4
Milk Product	0	10	0	6	16
Hotel (Dhaba)	9	0	0	10	19
Jewellery	5	0	0	4	9
Stone Crusher	0	145	0	182	327
Exercise Book	0	5	0	0	5
Pulse Mill	0	0	0	0	0
Ultra Marine Making	0	0	0	0	0
Pipe Production	0	10	0	0	10
Cycle Parts Shop	0	0	0	0	0
Floor Mill	0	0	4	0	4
Wood Work	0	0	7	12	19
Oil Mill	0	0	0	6	6
Spice Grinding	0	0	0	0	0
Photo Framing	0	0	0	7	7
Diesel Engine Repairing	0	0	0	3	3
Hand Broken Stone	0	0	0	68	68
Electronics	0	0	0	11	11
Agarbatti	0	0	0	20	20
Hero Product	0	0	0	2	2
Motor Binding	0	0	0	5	5
Chemical Product	0	0	0	4	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>944</b>

Annexure IV: Status of Units Registered Under Margin Money Scheme in Sonbhadra District (2001-06)

Type of Industry	2001--02		2002-03		2003-04		2004-05		2005-06	
	Working	Closed	Working	Closed	Working	Closed	Working	Closed	Working	Closed
Rice Mill	6	0	15	2	0	0	0	0	0	00
Iron Work	1	0	1	2	0	0	3	0	NA	0
Readymade Garment	1	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
Agricultural Implement Repairing	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Milk Product	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Hotel (Dhaba)	1	0	0	0	00	0	1	0	NA	0
Jewellery	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	NA	0
Stone Crusher	0	0	5	0	0	0	8	0	0	0
Exercise Book	0	00	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pulse Mill	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0
Ultra Marine Making	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pipe Production	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cycle Parts Shop	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Floor Mill	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	NA	0
Wood Work	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Oil Mill	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0
Spice Grinding	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Photo Framing	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Diesel Engine Repairing	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Hand Broken Stone	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	NA	00
Electronics	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Agarbatti	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Hero Product	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Motor Binding	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Chemical Product	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

Source :District Village Industries Officer, Sonbhadra.

**Annexure V: Number of Units Registered Under Interest Subsidy Scheme in Sonbhadra District  
(2001-06)**

<b>Type of Industry</b>	<b>2001-02</b>	<b>2002-03</b>	<b>2003-04</b>	<b>2004-05</b>	<b>Total</b>
Ready Made Garment	1	1	3	2	7
Rice Mill	3	1	2	0	6
Jewellery	1	1	0	0	2
Pulse Mill	1	0	0	0	1
Flour Mill	2	2	2	2	8
Oil Mill	3	2	1	0	6
Barber	1	0	0	0	1
Medicine Product	1	0	0	0	1
Wood Work	1	0	0	0	1
Electronics	2	1	0	0	3
Stone Crusher	1	0	0	0	1
Leather Work	1	0	0	0	1
Exercise Book	1	0	0	0	1
Diesel Engine Repairing	2	0	0	2	4
Iron Work	1	0	0	0	1
Sweet Product	1	0	0	0	1
Computer Job Work	0	0	0	1	1
Leth Machine	0	0	0	1	1
Concrete Industry	0	0	1	0	1
Electricity Repairing	0	0	0	1	1
Spice Grinding	0	0	1	0	1
Carpet	0	0	1	0	1
Hand Broken Stone	0	0	1	0	1
Mill Product	0	0	1	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>53</b>

Source :District Village Industries Officer, Sonbhadra.

**Annexure VI: Amount Sanctioned to Unit Registered Under Interest Subsidy Scheme  
in Sonbhadra District: 2001-06 (Rs. Lakhs)**

<b>Type of Industry</b>	<b>2001-02</b>	<b>2002-03</b>	<b>2003-04</b>	<b>2004-05</b>	<b>Total</b>
Ready Made Garment	0.17	0.90	3.2	3.6	7.87
Rice Mill	0.30	1.80	2.55	0	4.65
Jewellery	0.14	0.50	0	0	0.64
Pulse Mill	0.09	0.00	0	0	0.09
Flour Mill	0.25	3.60	2.66	2.8	9.31
Oil Mill	0.36	3.42	0.3	0	4.08
Barber	0.10	0.00	0	0	0.10
Medicine Product	0.10	0.00	0	0	0.10
Wood Work	0.05	0.00	0	0	0.05
Electronics	0.42	0.90	0	0	1.32
Stone Crusher	0.04	0.00	0	0	0.04
Leather Work	0.40	0.00	0	0	0.40
Exercise Book	0.04	0.00	0	0	0.04
Diesel Engine Repairing	0.23	0.00	0	3.6	3.83
Iron Work	0.17	0.00	0	0	0.17
Sweet Product	0.10	0.00	0	0	0.10
Computer Job Work	0.00	0.00	0	1.8	1.80
Leth Machine	0.00	0.00	0	1.8	1.80
Concrete Industry	0.00	0.00	1.8	0	1.80
Electricity Repairing	0.00	0.00	0	1.8	1.80
Spice Grinding	0.00	0.00	0.89	0	0.89
Carpet	0.00	0.00	1.9	0	1.90
Hand Broken Stone	0.00	0.00	1.8	0	1.80
Mill Product	0.00	0.00	1	0	1.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.96</b>	<b>11.12</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>43.78</b>

Source :District Village Industries Officer, Sonbhadra.

## **CHAPTER IV**

# **ACTION PLAN FOR GENERATION OF SELF-EMPLOYMENT THROUGH RURAL INDUSTRIES IN SONBHADRA DISTRICT**

### **I. Introduction**

The analysis carried in proceeding chapters has revealed that agriculture is the mainstay of people in Sonbhadra district for employment. However, with present level of subsistence, agriculture in the district is too crowded to provide scope for additional employment. The development of large-scale industries has been negligible and hence their role in providing employment could also be insignificant. The small-scale and rural industries did not develop to an adequate scale to provide enough employment to the growing work force of the district. The efforts to provide salaried employment to the educated unemployed did not succeed simply because no potential sector could develop in the district to absorb such type of work force. In this scenario, there is urgent need that an action plan is drawn up for the generation of mass scale self-employment, which should be based on local resources, skills and demand with relatively smaller investment. With this view, an attempt has been made in this chapter to prepare an action plan for generation of employment through different rural activities, which has the potential to provide easy and low cost employment.

### **II. Action Plan for Employment Generation in Rural Industries of Sonbhadra District**

#### **II.1 Potential Rural Industries**

The infrastructure, skill and finance are some of the pre-requisites for the development of industries at any place. As far the Sonbhadra district is concerned, availability of infrastructure, skill and financial resources are inadequate to support modern hi-tech industries. The large-scale industries are generally the capital intensive and hence mass-scale employment cannot be expected. Most of the industries that have come up in the district so far are the rural industries. These are run as household enterprises largely with family labour with small investment. The production caters to the local demand, having strong linkages with the local economy. Such type of industries has tremendous potential of development in Sonbhadra district for large-scale employment generation.

## **II.2 Identification of Potential Rural Industries**

The government agencies and bankers have long list of potential industries to be promoted. For example, promotion of SSI units by the DIC and rural industries by the KVIB is an attempt to present a menu of activities, which can be developed in a district, without taking into account the demand potentials of such activities. The District Credit Plans (DCPs), are also the banker's budgetary plans, largely divorced from the ground level potentials and absorptive capacity of the area. The Potential Linked Credit Plans (PLCPs) prepared by the NABARD for each district of the state claim to take into account the potentials of different activities in a district to allocate the credit. However, PLCPs largely consider the potentials to that of the existing status of activities in a district and allocate the credit sector-wise on the basis of projections. However, mere prevalence of any activity in a district and to make provision of credit for its development may not necessarily lead to its growth unless there is demand of credit from those engaged in the activity. Simultaneously, to facilitate the industrial development, factors inhibiting its growth are to be identified and remedial measures are taken care of. Therefore, we have taken the preferences of people for different rural industries as the criteria to identify the potential rural activities to be considered for development in Sonbhadra district. The preferences of the people have been assessed on the basis of primary data collected from the youths of sample villages in seven blocks of Sonbhadra district. It has been assumed that the blocks adjoining the sample blocks will have same type of potential activities, which have been identified, through the primary survey. Thus, our action plan for the development of potential rural industries in Sonbhadra district is demand based in place of supply driven.

## **II.3 Potential Rural Industries in Sonbhadra District**

During the primary data collection, youths of the sample households in Sonbhadra district were asked to express their preferences for different type of rural industries. The objective was to assess the ground level demand of those who prefer to seek employment by starting rural industries. The identified potential rural industries have been presented in the Table-1 in descending order of preference of the people in case of Naxal infected blocks of Sonbhadra district.



Table 1 : Block-wise Potential Rural Industries in Sonbhadra District

Robertsganj	Ghorawal	Chatra	Chopan	Nagwan	Dudhi
Khadi & Village Activities	Khadi & Village Activities	Khadi & Village Activities	Khadi & Village Activities	Khadi & Village Activities	Khadi & Village Activities
Readymade Garment	Readymade Garment	Carpet	Carpet	Readymade Garment	Readymade Garment
Tent House	Tent House	Tailoring General Shop	Tailoring General Shop	Dhaba	Dhaba
Flour Mill/Aata Chakki	Flour Mill/Aata Chakki	Services	Services	Pump Set Repairing	Pump Set Repairing
Dhaba	Dhaba	Readymade Garment	Readymade Garment	Flour Mill/Aata Chakki	Flour Mill/Aata Chakki
Horticulture	Horticulture	Bangle/Bindi Making	Bangle/Bindi Making	Carpet	Carpet
Barber	Barber	Tent House	Tent House	Tent House	Tent House
Soap Making	Soap Making	Flour Mill/Aata Chakki	Flour Mill/Aata Chakki	Barber	Barber
Photo Framing	Photo Framing	Horticulture	Horticulture	Oil Mill	Oil Mill
Bangle/Bindi Making	Bangle/Bindi Making	Rice Mill	Rice Mill	Candle	Candle
Tailoring General Shop	Tailoring General Shop	Oil Mill	Oil Mill	Bangle/Bindi Making	Bangle/Bindi Making
Services	Services	Dhaba	Dhaba	Tailoring General Shop	Tailoring General Shop
Compost Fertilizer	Compost Fertilizer	Soap Making	Soap Making	Compost Fertilizer	Compost Fertilizer
WorkGeneral Shop	WorkGeneral Shop	Dona Pattal	Dona Pattal	Soap Making	Soap Making
Other Economic Activities	Other Economic Activities	Furniture	Furniture	Match Box Making	Match Box Making
Dairy	Dairy	Handloom	Handloom	Other Economic Activities	Other Economic Activities
Goatery	Goatery	Pulse Mill	Pulse Mill	Goatery	Goatery
General Shop	General Shop	Candle	Candle	Dairy	Dairy
Poultry	Poultry	Other Economic Activities	Other Economic Activities	General Shop	General Shop
Grain Business	Grain Business	Dairy	Dairy	Grain Business	Grain Business
Auto Rickshaw	Auto Rickshaw	General Shop	General Shop	Poultry	Poultry
Hardware	Hardware	Goatery	Goatery	Sheep	Sheep
Fisheries	Fisheries	Grain Business	Grain Business		
Sheep	Sheep	Poultry	Poultry		
Medical Store	Medical Store	Fisheries	Fisheries		
		Medical Store	Medical Store		
		Piggery	Piggery		

In all, 23 activities falling under Khadi and Village industries and 11 other types of rural industries have been identified. The industry-wise identified activities have been presented in Table 2.

Table 2: List of Identified Potential Industries in Sonbhadra District

<p><b>Khadi &amp; Village Activities</b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Readymade Garment</li> <li>2. Tent House</li> <li>3. Flour Mill/Aata Chakki</li> <li>4. Photo Framing</li> <li>5. Bangle/Bindi Making</li> <li>6. Dhaba</li> <li>7. Tailoring General Shop</li> <li>8. Services</li> <li>9. Horticulture</li> <li>10. Barber</li> <li>11. Fertilizer</li> <li>12. Soap Making</li> <li>13. WorkGeneral Shop</li> <li>14. Dona Pattal</li> <li>15. Rice Mill</li> <li>16. Carpet</li> <li>17. Furniture</li> <li>18. Handloom</li> <li>19. Oil Mill</li> <li>20. Pulse Mill</li> <li>21. Candle</li> <li>22. Pump Set Repairing</li> <li>23. Match Box Making</li> </ol>
<p><b>Other Economic Activities</b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>24. Dairy</li> <li>25. Poultry</li> <li>26. General Shop</li> <li>27. Goatery</li> <li>28. Grain Business</li> <li>29. Hardware</li> <li>30. Fisheries</li> <li>31. Sheep</li> <li>32. Auto Rickshaw</li> <li>33. Medical Store</li> <li>34. Piggery</li> </ol>

## II.4 Potential Manufacturing Activities Identified by the NABARD

The NABARD has also identified potential manufacturing activities in Sonbhadra district. The list is given Table 3: The list includes most of the activities identified above on the basis of preferences of the people.

Table: 3 Potential Manufacturing Activities Identified By The NABARD

Robertsganj	Dairy, Sheep, Carpet, Blanket Making, Food Processing, Agarbatti Making
Chatra	dairy, Fisheries, Carpet, Poultry, Blanket Making, Piggery,
Nagwan	Dairy, fisheries, Piggery, Poultry, Tent House, Goatery, Wood Craft, Tailoring
Ghorawal	Dairy, Carpet Making, Poultry, Piggery, Rice Mill, Horticulture, Oil Processing
Chopan	Small Trade, Dairy Processing, Fisheries, Silk Weaving
Dudhi	Dairy, Silk Weaving, Embroidery, Carpet Making, Horticulture, plastic Making, Tent house, Tailoring, Fisheries, Piggery

## II.5 Reasons for Choosing Potential Industries

The respondents have reported the reasons for choosing the potential industries as shown in Table-4. Around 93 percent respondents have given reason of good income and 85 percent to easy marketing. The raw material and easy finance have been the reason for around 86 percent and 6 percent of total respondents respectively. The knowledge of skill required in the industry has been a factor of choosing the particular industry for about 8 percent of the respondents.

**Table 4 : Reason for Choosing Potential Rural Activities in Sonbhadra District**

Industry	Easy Finance	Easy Market	Good Income	Raw Material	Trained	Total	N
<b>Khadi &amp; Village Activities</b>							
Readymade Garment	0.00	80.00	93.33	73.33	0	100.00	15
Tent House	25.00	62.50	87.50	75.00	0	100.00	8
Flour Mill/Aata Chakki	25.00	62.50	87.50	75.00	37.5	100.00	8
Photo Framing	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0	100.00	1
Bangle/Bindi Making	0.00	60.00	100.00	60.00	0	100.00	5
Dhaba	0.00	85.71	85.71	71.43	0	100.00	7
Tailoring General Shop	0.00	83.33	83.33	66.67	66.7	100.00	6
Services	0.00	60.00	80.00	60.00	0	100.00	5
Horticulture	25.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	0	100.00	4
Barber	0.00	50.00	75.00	75.00	25	100.00	4
Compost Fertilizer	0.00	50.00	100.00	100.00	0	100.00	2
Soap Making	50.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	25	100.00	4
WorkGeneral Shop	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0	100.00	1
Dona Pattal	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0	100.00	1
Rice Mill	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0	100.00	2
Carpet	0.00	81.82	90.91	72.73	0	100.00	11
Furniture	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0	100.00	1
Handloom	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100	100.00	1
Oil Mill	25.00	75.00	100.00	75.00	0	100.00	4
Pulse Mill	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0	100.00	1
Candle	0.00	33.33	100.00	100.00	0	100.00	3
Pump Set Repairing	0.00	50.00	100.00	100.00	0	100.00	4
Match Box Making	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0	100.00	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>8.08</b>	<b>72.73</b>	<b>89.90</b>	<b>76.77</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>99</b>
<b>Other Economic Activities</b>							
Dairy	1.10	87.91	89.01	87.91	0	100.00	91
Poultry	12.50	50.00	87.50	87.50	31.3	100.00	16
General Shop	4.62	92.31	98.46	90.77	4.62	100.00	65
Goatary	9.41	96.47	97.65	91.76	9.41	100.00	85
Grain Business	0.00	85.71	85.71	85.71	0	100.00	14
Hardware	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100	100.00	1
Fisheries	0.00	50.00	100.00	75.00	25	100.00	4
Sheep	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0	100.00	1
Auto Rickshaw	50.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	50	100.00	2
Medical Store	50.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	50	100.00	2
Piggery	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0	100.00	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.67</b>	<b>89.01</b>	<b>93.97</b>	<b>89.72</b>	<b>7.09</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>282</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>6.28</b>	<b>84.55</b>	<b>92.67</b>	<b>86.13</b>	<b>7.85</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>382</b>

In case of Khadi and Village Industries, good income, easy market and availability of raw materials are relatively more important factors in choosing the KVIB industries in comparison with the preference for Other Economic Activities. With in the KVIB industries, agro-based activities are more preferred on account of raw material availability, good income and easy market. The preference for other activities has also been expressed on account of their strong local level linkages both in the form of forward and backward.

## II.6 Potential of Agro-based Industries in Sonbhadra District

The large number of respondents has expressed their preference for different type of agro-based industries. They have attributed the easy availability of raw material as the main reason for their choice of agro-based industries. In fact the district has sufficient production of foodgrain, which is evident from the following Table 5. The NABARD has also estimated that Sonbhadra district has good potential of developing the agro-based industries because of good availability of raw material locally.

**Table 5: Production of Important Crops in Sonbhadra District (2003-04)**

Crop	Production (Quintals)
Rice	1136160
Wheat	1056890
Barley	147550
Maize	106390
Gram	121180
Arhar	94820
Mustered/Lahi	14690
Alasi	32710
Sugarcane	145230
Potato	201370

## II.7 Animal Husbandry in Sonbhadra District

The animal husbandry is the most important economic activity next to agriculture in Sonbhadra district. The number of livestock as per Livestock Census, 2003 is quite substantial as evident from the following Table 6.

**Table 6 : Livestock in Sonbhadra District**

Livestock	Number
Crossbreed Cow (Breedable)	2621
Indigenous Cows (Breedable)	160503
Total Cows	163124
Sheep	14012
Goat	137517
Poultry	301067
Pigs	8393
Buffaloes	70134

There are 17 Veterinary hospitals and 16 artificial insemination centers. However, there is acute problem in the availability of qualified staff because of the backwardness of the district. The chilling capacity in the district is inadequate. The existing milk route also doesn't cover a major part of the district. Absence of proper marketing facilities works as disincentive for investment in the sector. The availability of the quality breed is not adequate.

## II 8. Development of Khadi in Sonbhadra District

The data provided by Khadi & Village Industry Board, Lucknow showed that two organisations/societies were undertaking the production of Khadi. The value of total Production was of Rs. 20.40 Lakh and the sale value was of Rs. 13.91 Lakh. The Khadi Sector provided employment to only 275 persons in the district. It was observed in the field that the development of Khadi has tremendous potential in the district. The KVIB should popularise Khadi spinning on a large scale as the sector has good potential to provide sufficient part time income to woman & rural people. Besides khadi spinning, other processes like weaving, garments, woolen rug manufacturing too have tremendous potential of employment generation. The linkages of Khadi industry with the carpet industry can be established in the district. The need of the hour is to improve the design and colour. All these khadi related works are to be promoted on large scale in the district. The following Tables 7 showed the progress of Khadi units in Sonbhadra District.

**Table 7 : Production, Sale and Employment in Khadi in Sonbhadra District**

Name of Organisation	Production	Sale	Employment
Dakshiranchal Gramothan Sansthan, Makarsim, Sonbhadra	12.40	8.14	150
Banvasi Sewa Ashram, Govindpur, Sonbhadra	8.00	5.77	125
Total	20.40	13.91	275

## II.9 Plan of Rural Industries in Different Blocks

After the identification of potential rural industries, it is to be planned that how many units of different potential industries are to be promoted in Naxal infected blocks of Sonbhadra district. In order to plan for different rural industries for the year 2006-07, we have taken the Potential Linked Credit Plan (PLCP) of Sonbhadra district as the base. In the PLCP, financial projections have been made to provide broad guidelines to the banks to extend a fix quantum of credit to different sectors of the economy in a district during the year. The PLCP also makes projections of credit availability industry-wise in each block of the district. We have taken the amount of credit decided for different activities in PLCP for the year 2006-07 in different blocks of Sonbhadra district and unit cost of each potential industry identified by us. The quantum of credit planned in PLCP has been divided by the unit cost to arrive at the number of different rural industries that can be set up in twelve blocks of Sonbhadra district. The methodology provides the maximum number of potential industries, which can be established in each block during 2006-07. On this basis, total number of 2366 units can be promoted

in six Naxal infected blocks of Sonbhadra district. The number of KVIB units comes to 615 and other 1751 units of Other Economic Activities. This means that KVIB would be supporting around 103 units per block during 2006-07, which appears to be reasonable. As far Other Economic Activities are concerned, animal husbandry constitutes the major chunk, which can be supported easily by the Department of Animal Husbandry. In Table 8, proposed number of units to be supported, finance required and estimated employment to be generated has been shown.

Table 8: Proposed Number of Units Likely Investment and Employment Generation

Industry	Proposed No. of Unit	Likely Investment (Rs. Lakh)	Likely Employment Generated
<b>Khadi &amp; Village Activities</b>			
Readymade Garment	121	96.80	605
Tent House	14	53.20	140
Flour Mill/Aata Chakki	6	10.80	36
Photo Framing	5	6.00	20
Bangle/Bindi Making	22	17.60	462
Dhaba	18	14.40	90
Tailoring General Shop	23	9.20	184
Services	65	78.00	260
Horticulture	209	46.68	2090
Barber	12	3.00	60
Fertilizer	10	18.00	20
Soap Making	7	19.60	21
Work General Shop	3	4.80	21
Dona Pattal	7	1.05	14
Rice Mill	7	22.40	84
Carpet	30	48.00	120
Furniture	10	12.00	40
Handloom	5	9.00	20
Oil Mill	11	9.90	132
Pulse Mill	5	9.00	65
Candle	9	4.05	36
Pump Set Repairing	11	3.30	44
Match Box Making	5	1.25	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>615</b>	<b>498.03</b>	<b>4579</b>
<b>Other Economic Activities</b>			
Dairy	986	557.66	7888
Poultry	110	79.28	1100
General Shop	89	53.40	356
Goatary	202	116.40	1212
Grain Business	23	7.67	92
Hardware	3	4.80	30
Fisheries	108	117.52	648
Sheep	164	76.80	1968
Auto Rickshaw	4	7.60	8
Medical Store	9	10.80	36
Piggery	53	20.41	424
<b>Total</b>	<b>1751</b>	<b>1052.33</b>	<b>13762</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2366</b>	<b>1550.35</b>	<b>18341</b>



## II.10 Employment Generation through Proposed Rural Industries

The assessment has been made that how much total employment could be generated through the proposed units. To estimate it, we have taken the per unit employment generated in different rural industries assisted by the KVIB in Sonbhadra district and multiplied it with the number of units of different sectors proposed in different blocks of the district. On this basis, it has emerged that our plan to set up different rural industries would provide employment to around 18,341 persons in six blocks of Sonbhadra district during 2006-07.

## II.11 Financial Requirement of Proposed Rural Industries

The total financial requirement is estimated to be of Rs. 18.34 crores for promoting the proposed rural industries in Sonbhadra district. As mentioned earlier, the assessment is based on the PLCP projections. The trend of credit utilization shown in Table 9 indicates that achievements have exceeded the target in the district during 2004-05. Therefore the proposed number of activities can easily be financially supported.

Table 9: Achievement as Percentage of Target of Credit in Sonbhadra District. 2004-05

Name	Target	Achievement	Achievement as % of target
Total Agricultural Credit	6127.81	9400	153.40
Non-Form Sector Credit	541.4	455	84.04
Other Priority Sector Credit	1013.2	590	58.23
Total	7682.41	10445	135.96

## II.12 Availability of Raw Materials in Potential Rural Industries

The availability of raw material is the important factor in the development of rural industries. As far the potential rural industries identified by the people in Sonbhadra district is concerned, local and easy availability of raw materials has been the important reason of choosing these industries. The respondents who have reported the availability of raw materials local and easy are very large in numbers as evident in Table 10. Thus, it seems certain that the potential rural industries in Sonbhadra district will not face any problem of raw materials.



Table 10: Classification of Respondents according to their Views on the Availability of Raw Material

Industry	Local	Easy	Hard	No Response	Total	N
<b>Khadi &amp; Village Industry</b>						
Sugar Cane Crusher	46.43	46.43	7.14	0	100	28
Bakery	81.13	77.36	18.87	11.32	100	53
Rice mill	65.00	95.00	10.00	0.00	100	20
Flour mill/Aata Chakki	50.00	70.00	5.00	10.00	100	20
Pulse Mill	57.14	85.71	0.00	0.00	100	7
Spices	85.71	85.71	28.57	0.00	100	7
Tailoring	58.82	76.47	5.88	5.88	100	17
Readymade garment	39.34	80.33	6.56	4.92	100	61
Tent House	75.00	41.67	0.00	20.83	100	24
Gold Smithy	54.55	36.36	0.00	27.27	100	11
Barber General Shops	60.00	90.00	0.00	0.00	100	10
Agriculture Instrument Repairing	50.00	106.25	18.75	18.75	100	16
Furniture Making	48.00	48.00	12.00	8.00	100	25
Bangle/Bindi Making	50.00	25.00	0.00	0.00	100	4
Brick Kiln	100.00	115.38	7.69	0.00	100	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>59.49</b>	<b>72.47</b>	<b>9.18</b>	<b>7.91</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>316</b>
<b>Others Industries</b>						
Dairy Development	53.53	41.08	4.15	7.88	100	241
Poultry Form	36.73	97.96	8.16	2.04	100	49
Goat	68.29	36.59	2.44	0.00	100	41
Pig Rearing	100.00	75.00	0.00	25.00	100	4
Fishery	75.00	25.00	0.00	0.00	100	4
General General Shops	41.21	58.79	12.06	3.02	100	199
Hardware Work	19.05	66.67	4.76	14.29	100	21
Medical Stores	100.00	83.33	0.00	33.33	100	6
Transport	50.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	100	4
Vegetable Cultivation	26.09	43.48	13.04	8.70	100	23
<b>Total</b>	<b>47.64</b>	<b>53.04</b>	<b>7.26</b>	<b>5.74</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>592</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>52.64</b>	<b>67.07</b>	<b>7.93</b>	<b>6.50</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>908</b>

Source: Primary Data Based.

### II.13 Respondents Views on the Marketing of Products of Potential Rural Industries

Without the scope of marketing, survival of any industry becomes difficult. In case of potential rural industries, majority of respondents have reported good scope of marketing in near by areas. Even the local areas provide sufficient scope of marketing as felt by the large number of

respondents. On this basis, it becomes evident that the potential industries will mostly cater to the local demands as reflects from the Table 11.

Table 10 Table 11: Classification of Respondents according to their Views on the Marketing

Industry	Local	Easy	Hard	Total	N
<b>Khadi &amp; Village Activities</b>					
Readymade Garment	73.33	86.67	0.00	100.00	15
Tent House	62.5	87.50	12.50	100.00	8
Flour Mill/Aata Chakki	75	87.50	0.00	100.00	8
Photo Framing	100	100.00	0.00	100.00	1
Bangle/Bindi Making	60	80.00	0.00	100.00	5
Dhaba	71.43	85.71	0.00	100.00	7
Tailoring General Shop	50	83.33	0.00	100.00	6
Services	80	80.00	20.00	100.00	5
Horticulture	75	100.00	0.00	100.00	4
Barber	75	100.00	0.00	100.00	4
Compost Fertilizer	100	100.00	0.00	100.00	2
Soap Making	50	100.00	50.00	100.00	4
WorkGeneral Shop	100	100.00	0.00	100.00	1
Dona Pattal	100	100.00	0.00	100.00	1
Rice Mill	100	100.00	50.00	100.00	2
Carpet	63.64	100.00	0.00	100.00	11
Furniture	100	100.00	0.00	100.00	1
Handloom	100	100.00	0.00	100.00	1
Oil Mill	75	100.00	0.00	100.00	4
Pulse Mill	100	100.00	0.00	100.00	1
Candle	66.67	100.00	66.67	100.00	3
Pump Set Repairing	75	100.00	75.00	100.00	4
Match Box Making	100	100.00	0.00	100.00	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>71.72</b>	<b>91.92</b>	<b>10.10</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>99</b>
<b>Other Economic Activities</b>					
Dairy	82.42	94.51	0.00	100.00	91
Poultry	75.00	93.75	0.00	100.00	16
General Shop	80.00	95.38	7.69	100.00	65
Goatary	84.71	92.94	0.00	100.00	85
Grain Business	71.43	92.86	7.14	100.00	14
Hardware	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	1
Fisheries	50.00	75.00	25.00	100.00	4
Sheep	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	1
Auto Rickshaw	50.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	2
Medical Store	50.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	2
Piggery	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>80.85</b>	<b>93.97</b>	<b>2.84</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>282</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>78.48</b>	<b>93.44</b>	<b>4.72</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>381</b>

## II.14 Activities Requiring Priority in Naxal Blocks

The type of rural industrial activities requiring priority in promotion of different rural industries in Naxal blocks of Sonbhadra district have been identified on the basis of choice of

respondents for different activities. A particular activity has been chosen to be developed on priority to which the largest number of respondents has given the preference in a block. In certain cases, choice of respondents remains the same for one particular activity in more than one block. Such types of activities have been recommended for development on preferential basis in more than one block. The block-wise list of activities to be considered for development on priority has been shown in Table 12.

Table 12: Block Wise Activities to be developed on preferential basis in Naxal affected Block of Sonbhadra District

Blocks	Activities
Robertsganj	Dairy, Poultry, Goatary, Fisheries, Sheep, Horticulture, Soap Making, Piggery
Ghoramal	Dairy, Poultry, Goatary, Fisheries, Sheep, Piggery
Chatra	Dairy, Goatary, Fisheries, Bangle/Bindi Making, Sheep, Dona/Pattal Making, Carpet
Chopan	Dairy, Goatary, Fisheries, Bangle/Bindi Making, Sheep, Dona/Pattal Making, Carpet
Nagwan	Dairy, Goatary, Dhaba, Sheep, Carpet, Candle, Match Box Making
Dudhi	Dairy, Goatary, Dhaba, Sheep, Carpet, Candle, Match Box Making

## II.15 Requirement of Skill Training

All type of rural industries, which people want to start, requires technical skill. As far skill training infrastructure in Sonbhadra district is concerned, it is inadequate to impart training in different trades to substantial number of persons who desire to set up rural industries. There is only one Industrial Training Institute (ITI) in the district, located in the urban area of the district. The total number of students was 80. All students were males. The SC/ST students were only 25. The total teachers in this IIT were only 3.

It was also told by the Principals of this ITI that neither there is plan to increase the intakes in near future nor to add other trades. It, therefore, becomes necessary that the intakes in different trades should be increased to manifold and teachers strength should also be enhanced accordingly. The following trades should be added in skill development Programme:

- ❖ Agricultural Implements Manufacturing/repairing
- ❖ Carpentry
- ❖ Bakery
- ❖ Milk Processing
- ❖ Food Processing
- ❖ Beautician
- ❖ Computer Hardware/Software
- ❖ Mobile Repairing
- ❖ Printing
- ❖ Photography & Videography

- ❖ Honey
- ❖ Khadi
- ❖ Herbal Plant Cultivation and Processing

However the ITI courses are generally of two years duration. Such a long duration courses may not attract rural unemployed to get admission because of economic reasons. More over the intakes in such courses cannot be increased, keeping in view the large number of aspirants. Therefore, the need is that the short duration industrial training Programmes should be started in Sonbhadra district in collaboration with NGO's and private organizations. The KVIB has been implementing such type of courses and these should be replicated on large scale. The total trades come to 30 in which training is needed to be imparted. It is proposed that short duration training courses, consisting of 100 trainees in each trade with one batch should be take up. The training should be given in 30 trades identified above. Thus, a total of 3000 persons should be trained in 30 trades during the year 2006-07. The training areas and number of batches to be trained can further be decided, keeping in view the local conditions. Since the skill development is very crucial, if large-scale employment is to be provided in rural industrial sector, therefore, skill development is to be taken up on a large scale with public-private-NGO partnership. The local NGO's should be involved in training Programme. The course content should also be made need based and of short duration to equip the trainees with required skill.

## II.16 Possibility of Developing Clusters

The rural industrial activities are dispersed far and wide. Units in large numbers are not concentrated in a particular area. Therefore, it is difficulty to develop clusters for all activities. However, some clusters can be developed in case of activities, which have some concentration like dairy in all the six Naxal blocks and carpet in Ghorawal. Robertsganj, Chatra, and Dudhi blocks. The approach of developing the rural industries will have to be largely the activity based. The focal points could also be where the agro-based industries are located.

Table 15: Block-wise Clusters Proposed for Development in Mirzapur District

Blocks	Industries
Robertsganj	Rice/Flour mill
Chatra	Carpet
Nagwan	Bangle
Ghorawal	Rice/Flour mill
Chopan	Carpet
Dudhi	Carpet

## II.17 Developing Common Facility Centre

The Plan of Action to generate mass employment in rural industries makes us to think about the profile of those rural people who have to be assisted. These are the poor people, having little or no resources of their own except the skill inherited from generation to generation. They may not be aware of the technological changes in production and marketing. They may also require modern type of skill and technology. The raw material requirement and its sources may be altogether different and product design needs to be changed in view of demand changes. All these present day requisites to sustain the rural activities will not be possible for a poor individual to manage on his own when he earns meager amount from the activity. In this situation it is important that some Common Facilities Centres (CFC's) should be developed to help the rural artisans. The Common Facility Centres should act as nodal points to help artisan in procurement of raw materials training, product design and marketing. These facilities could provide a bundle of all assistance and should be demand driven which may help the artisans in value addition. The better course of action would to develop these CFC's by involving the SHG's. The SHG's should be provided one time grant to start up CFC's. The enlightened artisans may also be encouraged and guided to set up the CFC's by providing all needed support. The need is that the KVIB should identify the CFC's to be developed at different locations in Sonbhadra district by involving the SHG's and individual artisans. The CFC could better be located at the points where activities are concentrated. The CFCs for the carpet and blanket making at the district level may be set up. One CFC for silk weaving at Chopan block may be thought of.

Table 15: Block-wise Proposed Common Facility Centres in Ballia District

Blocks	Industries
Robertsganj	Flour/rice mill
Chatra	Carpet
Nagwan	Bangle
Ghorawal	Flour/rice mill
Chopan	Carpet
Dudhi	Carpet

## II.18 Forward and Backward Linkages

The CFC's and other intermediaries like NGO's and private parties would provide forward and backward linkages in the development of rural industries. The raw materials, skill training, product design etc. would be in the form of backward linkages while marketing etc. will be the forward linkage.

## II.19 Availability and Gaps in Infrastructure

The following broad infrastructural gaps have been identified and actions have been recommended to boost the different sectors of the economy of Sonbhadra district:

Availability and Gaps in Infrastructure and Suggested Action

Availability	Gaps in Infrastructure	Suggested Action
<u>Electricity</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>57 percent of villages are electrified.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coverage may be extended to the state level.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RIDF fund may be used.</li> </ul>
<u>Road</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Road density per 1000 Sq. Km. is 262.</li> <li>42 percent villages connected by all weather roads</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coverage may be extended to the state level of 490 Km.</li> <li>Coverage may be extended to the state level of 49 percent.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Funds available under different schemes should be utilized.</li> </ul>
<u>Communication</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of phone lines per 100 populations is 2.50.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Status at State level is 23.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The new lines may be provided.</li> </ul>
<u>Education</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Literacy Rate is lower of males, females and total population.</li> <li>Numbers of all educational institutions are lower in the district.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Around 20 percent increase in literacy rates is required.</li> <li>60 primary and upper primary Schools, 2 higher secondary and 1 degree college are needed more in the district.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SSA Programme needs to be implemented effectively.</li> <li>Convergence with education for all and SSA programme needs to establish.</li> </ul>
<u>Health</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>157 Sub Centre, 31 PHCs, 3CHCs.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>139 Sub Centres, 18 PHCs and 9 CHCs are required.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Convergence with Health Department and U.P. Health Project.</li> </ul>
<u>Markets</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>0.04 Regulated Market per 100 Sq. Kms.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>0.27 at the state level</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Convergence with Mandi Parishad.</li> </ul>

## II. 20 Implementation Strategy of Action Plan

Thus, on the basis of above action plan, around 2300 units of rural industries can be promoted in Sonbhadra district. The total employment generation would be of around 18000 persons. The financial requirement would be of Rs. 15.50 crores. These estimates are for the year 2006-07. An increase of 10-15 percent per annum may be made for the coming years as suggested in the Industrial Policy of Government of Uttar Pradesh, 2003. Since the existing level of infrastructure in Sonbhadra district is more or less at par with the state average, except the rural roads, rural markets and cold



storages, rural industries can easily be promoted and substantial employment can be generated, if KVIB and DIC put up serious efforts. The following points should be taken into consideration in the strategy of implementation of Action Plan:

- A holistic approach of development will have to be taken up. The development of agriculture, animal husbandry and non-agricultural activities will have to be taken up simultaneously.
- The banks should come forward to extend hassle free credit to rural industries in the district.
- The intakes in ITI's should be increased and the type of trades should be increased, keeping in view the local conditions.
- Since the courses in the ITI's are long duration, it may not be possible for the artisans to take admission in these courses.
- Therefore, for the rural artisans, short duration courses should be framed to suit the need of artisans.
- In order to provide support to rural artisans, Common Facility Centres (CFC's) should be developed by involving NGOs, individual artisans and private sector. The one time grant to set up such CFC,s should be provided by the KVIB.
- The creation of marketing network would provide further boost to the rural industries in Sonbhadra district. The development of marketing marts and tie-up with the private sector to market the products of rural industries should be explored. The marketing tie up with NGO's and private firms/intermediaries needs to be explored in terms of marketing of manufactured items should be established.
- There is also need of proper integration and coordination among all the concerned departments.
- The convergence needs to be established with the Department of Rural Development and other World Bank Sponsored Programmes like UPDASP and PACT to develop those sectors, which do not fall under the purview of KVIB.
- The KVIB should also look into the possibility of popularizing the Khadi spinning on Ambar Charkha, which has great potential to provide good part time income to rural people. Such type of spinning has been popular in certain areas of the Sonbhadra district.
- The formation of SHG's and then to take up the KVIB activities should be explored in cooperation with NGO's.
- The KVIB needs to take up the activities identified here with proper planning of motivation, training, developing linkages with the banks, private sector and developing CFC's. With the seriousness of the KVIB officials, the proposed action plan to develop the rural industries for mass employment generation can successfully be implemented in Sonbhadra district.

## **II. 21 Implementing Agencies**

The following agencies should take up the development of identified activities in Ballia district:



Activities	Implementing Agency
<b>Khadi &amp; Village Activities</b>	
Readymade Garment	KVIB
Tent House	KVIB
Flour Mill/Aata Chakki	KVIB
Photo Framing	KVIB
Bangle/Bindi Making	KVIB
Dhaba	KVIB
Tailoring General Shop	KVIB
Services	KVIB
Horticulture	Department of Horticulture
Barber	KVIB
Fertilizer	KVIB
Soap Making	KVIB
WorkGeneral Shop	DIC
Dona Pattal	KVIB
Rice Mill	KVIB
Carpet	KVIB
Furniture	KVIB
Handloom	KVIB, Department of Handloom
Oil Mill	KVIB
Pulse Mill	KVIB
Candle	KVIB
Pump Set Repairing	DIC
Match Box Making	KVIB
<b>Total</b>	
<b>Other Economic Activities</b>	
Dairy	Department of Animal Husbandry
Poultry	Department of Animal Husbandry
General Shop	Banks
Goatary	Department of Animal Husbandry
Grain Business	Banks
Hardware	DIC
Fisheries	Department of Fisheries
Sheep	Department of Animal Husbandry
Auto Rickshaw	Banks
Medical Store	Banks
Piggery	Department of Animal Husbandry
<b>Total</b>	
<b>Grand Total</b>	

**Annexure I: Preferences of Unemployed Youths for Different Rural Industries in Sonbhadra District**

Industry	Robertsganj	Chatra	Nagwan	Total
<b>Khadi &amp; Village Activities</b>				
Readymade Garment	4	3	8	15
Tent House	4	2	2	8
Flour Mill/Aata Chakki	3	2	3	8
Photo Framing	1	0	0	1
Bangle/Bindi Making	1	3	1	5
Dhaba	2	1	4	7
Tailoring General Shop	1	4	1	6
Services	1	4	0	5
Horticulture	2	2	0	4
Barber	2	0	2	4
Compost Fertilizer	1	0	1	2
Soap Making	2	1	1	4
WorkGeneral Shop	1	0	0	1
Dona Pattal	0	1	0	1
Rice Mill	0	2	0	2
Carpet	0	8	3	11
Furniture	0	1	0	1
Handloom	0	1	0	1
Oil Mill	0	2	2	4
Pulse Mill	0	1	0	1
Candle	0	1	2	3
Pump Set Repairing	0	0	4	4
Match Box Making	0	0	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>99</b>
<b>Other Economic Activities</b>				
Dairy	37	26	28	91
Poultry	12	3	1	16
General Shop	21	25	19	65
Goatery	24	20	41	85
Grain Business	2	9	3	14
Hardware	1	0	0	1
Fisheries	1	3	0	4
Sheep	1	0	0	1
Auto Rickshaw	2	0	0	2
Medical Store	1	1	0	2
Piggery	0	1	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>282</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>381</b>

**Annexure II: Number of Units to be setup and Employment to be generated in Sonbhadra District**

Industry	Proposed No. of Unit	Unit Cost	Per Unit Employment	Likely Investment (Rs. Lakh)	Likely Employment Generated
<b>Khadi &amp; Village Activities</b>					
Readymade Garment	121	4.80	96.80	30	605
Tent House	14	22.80	53.20	60	140
Flour Mill/Aata Chakki	6	10.80	10.80	36	36
Photo Framing	5	7.20	6.00	24	20
Bangle/Bindi Making	22	4.80	17.60	126	462
Dhaba	18	4.80	14.40	30	90
Tailoring General Shop	23	2.40	9.20	48	184
Services	65	7.20	78.00	24	260
Horticulture	209	1.34	46.68	60	2090
Barber	12	1.50	3.00	30	60
Compost Fertilizer	10	10.80	18.00	12	20
Soap Making	7	16.80	19.60	18	21
WorkGeneral Shop	3	9.60	4.80	42	21
Dona Pattal	7	0.75	1.05	12	14
Rice Mill	7	16.00	22.40	72	84
Carpet	30	8.00	48.00	24	120
Furniture	10	6.00	12.00	24	40
Handloom	5	9.00	9.00	24	20
Oil Mill	11	4.50	9.90	72	132
Pulse Mill	5	9.00	9.00	78	65
Candle	9	2.70	4.05	24	36
Pump Set Repairing	11	1.50	3.30	24	44
Match Box Making	5	1.50	1.25	18	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>615</b>		<b>498.03</b>		<b>4579</b>
<b>Other Economic Activities</b>					
Dairy	986	3.39	557.66	48	7888
Poultry	110	4.32	79.28	60	1100
General Shop	89	3.60	53.40	24	356
Goatary	202	3.46	116.40	36	1212
Grain Business	23	2.00	7.67	24	92
Hardware	3	9.60	4.80	60	30
Fisheries	108	6.53	117.52	36	648
Sheep	164	2.81	76.80	72	1968
Auto Rickshaw	4	11.40	7.60	12	8
Medical Store	9	7.20	10.80	24	36
Piggery	53	2.31	20.41	48	424
<b>Total</b>	<b>1751</b>		<b>1052.33</b>		<b>13762</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2366</b>		<b>1550.35</b>		<b>18341</b>

## Annexure III: Block-wise Number of Potential Rural Industries of Sonbhadra District

Industry	Robertsganj	Chatra	Nagwan	ghorawal	Chopan	Dudhi	Total
<b>Khadi &amp; Village Activities</b>							
Readymade Garment	25	20	18	22	19	17	121
Tent House	4	2	2	2	2	2	14
Flour Mill/Aata Chakki	3			3			6
Photo Framing	3			2			5
Bangle/Bindi Making	3	6	2	3	5	3	22
Dhaba	3	1	5	2	3	4	18
Tailoring General Shop	3	6	3	4	5	2	23
Services	12	20		11	22		65
Horticulture	54	29	19	50	35	22	209
Barber	4		4	4			12
Compost Fertilizer	3		3	2		2	10
Soap Making	2	1	1	1	1	1	7
Work General Shop	2			1			3
Dona Pattal	0	3			4		7
Rice Mill	0	3			4		7
Carpet	0	10	8		12		30
Furniture	0	3	3		4		10
Handloom	0	2			3		5
Oil Mill	0	3	3		2	3	11
Pulse Mill	0	2			3		5
Candle	2	3			3	1	9
Pump Set Repairing	0		5			6	11
Match Box Making	0		2			3	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>615</b>
<b>Other Economic Activities</b>							
Dairy	174	182	145	170	180	135	986
Poultry	41	16	0	35	18		110
General Shop	18	16	15	14	13	13	89
Goatary	40	35	30	35	32	30	202
Grain Business	3	6	3	4	5	2	23
Hardware	2			1			3
Fisheries	37	20		33	18		108
Sheep	35	30	20	33	28	18	164
Auto Rickshaw	2			2			4
Medical Store	2	2		3	2		9
Piggery	10	8	10	9	7	9	53
<b>Total</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>1751</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>2366</b>

**Annexure IV: Block-wise Total Employment to be generated in Potential Rural Industries of Sonbhadra District**

Industry	Robertsganj	Chatra	Nagwan	ghorawal	Chopan	Dudhi	Total
<b>Khadi &amp; Village Activities</b>							
Readymade Garment	125	100	90	110	95	85	605
Tent House	40	20	20	20	20	20	140
Flour Mill/Aata Chakki	18	0	0	18	0	0	36
Photo Framing	12	0	0	8	0	0	20
Bangle/Bindi Making	63	126	42	63	105	63	462
Dhaba	15	5	25	10	15	20	90
Tailoring General Shop	24	48	24	32	40	16	184
Services	48	80	0	44	88	0	260
Horticulture	540	290	190	500	350	220	2090
Barber	20	0	20	20	0	0	60
Compost Fertilizer	6	0	6	4	0	4	20
Soap Making	6	3	3	3	3	3	21
WorkGeneral Shop	14	0	0	7	0	0	21
Dona Pattal	0	6	0	0	8	0	14
Rice Mill	0	36	0	0	48	0	84
Carpet	0	40	32	0	48	0	120
Furniture	0	12	12	0	16	0	40
Handloom	0	8	0	0	12	0	20
Oil Mill	0	36	36	0	24	36	132
Pulse Mill	0	26	0	0	39	0	65
Candle	8	12	0	0	12	4	36
Pump Set Repairing	0	0	20	0	0	24	44
Match Box Making	0	0	6	0	0	9	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>939</b>	<b>848</b>	<b>526</b>	<b>839</b>	<b>923</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>4579</b>
<b>Other Economic Activities</b>							
Dairy	1392	1456	1160	1360	1440	1080	7888
Poultry	410	160	0	350	180	0	1100
General Shop	72	64	60	56	52	52	356
Goatary	240	210	180	210	192	180	1212
Grain Business	12	24	12	16	20	8	92
Hardware	20	0	0	10	0	0	30
Fisheries	222	120	0	198	108	0	648
Sheep	420	360	240	396	336	216	1968
Auto Rickshaw	4	0	0	4	0	0	8
Medical Store	8	8	0	12	8	0	36
Piggery	80	64	80	72	56	72	424
<b>Total</b>	<b>2880</b>	<b>2466</b>	<b>1732</b>	<b>2684</b>	<b>2392</b>	<b>1608</b>	<b>13762</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>3819</b>	<b>3314</b>	<b>2258</b>	<b>3523</b>	<b>3315</b>	<b>2112</b>	<b>18341</b>

**Annexure V: Block-wise Financial Requirement of Potential Rural Industries in  
Sonbhadra District (Rs. Lakh)**

Industry	Robertsganj	Chatra	Nagwan	ghorawal	Chopan	Dudhi	Total
<b>Khadi &amp; Village Activities</b>							
Readymade Garment	20	16.00	14.40	17.60	15.20	13.60	96.80
Tent House	15.2	7.60	7.60	7.60	7.60	7.60	53.20
Flour Mill/Aata Chakki	5.4	0.00	0.00	5.40	0.00	0.00	10.80
Photo Framing	3.6	0.00	0.00	2.40	0.00	0.00	6.00
Bangle/Bindi Making	2.4	4.80	1.60	2.40	4.00	2.40	17.60
Dhaba	2.4	0.80	4.00	1.60	2.40	3.20	14.40
Tailoring General Shop	1.2	2.40	1.20	1.60	2.00	0.80	9.20
Services	14.4	24.00	0.00	13.20	26.40	0.00	78.00
Horticulture	12.06	6.48	4.24	11.17	7.82	4.91	46.68
Barber	1	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	3.00
Compost Fertilizer	5.4	0.00	5.40	3.60	0.00	3.60	18.00
Soap Making	5.6	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.80	19.60
WorkGeneral Shop	3.2	0.00	0.00	1.60	0.00	0.00	4.80
Dona Pattal	0	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.60	0.00	1.05
Rice Mill	0	9.60	0.00	0.00	12.80	0.00	22.40
Carpet	0	16.00	12.80	0.00	19.20	0.00	48.00
Furniture	0	3.60	3.60	0.00	4.80	0.00	12.00
Handloom	0	3.60	0.00	0.00	5.40	0.00	9.00
Oil Mill	0	2.70	2.70	0.00	1.80	2.70	9.90
Pulse Mill	0	3.60	0.00	0.00	5.40	0.00	9.00
Candle	0.9	1.35	0.00	0.00	1.35	0.45	4.05
Pump Set Repairing	0	0.00	1.50	0.00	0.00	1.80	3.30
Match Box Making	0	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.75	1.25
<b>Total</b>	<b>92.76</b>	<b>105.78</b>	<b>63.34</b>	<b>71.97</b>	<b>119.57</b>	<b>44.61</b>	<b>498.03</b>
<b>Other Economic Activities</b>							
Dairy	98.41	102.93	82.01	96.15	101.80	76.35	557.66
Poultry	29.55	11.53	0.00	25.23	12.97	0.00	79.28
General Shop	10.8	9.60	9.00	8.40	7.80	7.80	53.40
Goatary	23.05	20.17	17.29	20.17	18.44	17.29	116.40
Grain Business	1	2.00	1.00	1.33	1.67	0.67	7.67
Hardware	3.2	0.00	0.00	1.60	0.00	0.00	4.80
Fisheries	40.26	21.76	0.00	35.91	19.59	0.00	117.52
Sheep	16.39	14.05	9.37	15.45	13.11	8.43	76.80
Auto Rickshaw	3.8	0.00	0.00	3.80	0.00	0.00	7.60
Medical Store	2.4	2.40	0.00	3.60	2.40	0.00	10.80
Piggery	3.85	3.08	3.85	3.47	2.70	3.47	20.41
<b>Total</b>	<b>232.71</b>	<b>187.52579</b>	<b>122.51155</b>	<b>215.10139</b>	<b>180.47623</b>	<b>114.0009</b>	<b>1052.326</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>325.47</b>	<b>293.30</b>	<b>185.85</b>	<b>287.07</b>	<b>300.04</b>	<b>158.61</b>	<b>1550.35</b>